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## Southeast Asia Report

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6 May 1985

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BRUNEI

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON CAMBODIA--Brunei Darussalam supports the UN resolutions on ending the Cambodian conflict. Brunei Foreign Minister Pengiran Muda Mohamed Bolkiah says that his country, like the other five ASEAN members, supports the resolutions. He adds that Brunei Darussalam is satisfied with the existing cooperation and understanding among the ASEAN member countries on various regional issues. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesia 2300 GMT 4 apr 85 BK]

CSO: 4213/200

BURMA

THAI PAPER REPORTS ON SHAN REBEL ATTACK

BK120650 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] Heavy fighting is raging between the Shan United Army [SUA] and Chinese Kuomintang [KMT] forces in Burma close to the Thai-Burmese border at Mae Hong Son Province, causing heavy casualties on both sides.

The fighting began at dawn yesterday when about 500 SUA soldiers attacked a KMT base in Burma opposite Ban Mae-O and was still raging last night.

At least ten wounded KMT troopers have been admitted into the Mae Hong Son provincial hospital.

POST reporter Subin Khansaeo was slightly injured when his Land Rover ran over a landmine believed to have been planted by the SUA at Ban Na Ta Plaek, about six kilometers from the Thai-Burmese border at Ban Mae-or.

Border Patrol Policeman Master Sgt Orathip Masophak, who travelled along with Subin, received several cuts on the face from a broken windshield.

The KMT forces fiercely resisted the SUA attack and both sides were reported to have traded RPG rocket and mortar fire.

Several mortar shells landed on Thai soil, and three houses were reportedly destroyed at a KMT resettlement in Ban Mae-or.

It was not immediately known whether a unit of Thai soldiers who were guarding the KMT's at Ban Mae-or suffered any casualties. Border Patrol Police units have been dispatched to Ban Mae-or at last report.

CSO: 4200/808

BURMA

THAI PAPER SAYS KAREN MORTAR ATTACK KILLS 5

BK130644 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Apr 85 p 18

[Text] Tak--Karen rebels showered the Burmese town of Myawadi with mortar shells twice yesterday, killing five civilians and destroying about 20 homes, a source said.

The source said that hundreds of homeless residents left the town, located across the border from Mae Sot, to stay temporarily near the Moei River, which forms the border between Burma and Thailand.

It was reported that Burmese troops retaliated with artillery fire and over 50 shells reportedly flew over the border, landing near the Thai village of Wang Takhian.

Details of damage in the village were not known but rangers reportedly fled to safety when some of the stray shells fell close to their camp.

The source said that Thai troops had refrained from firing shots to warn Rangoon gunners.

The first three-hour assault on Myawadi started just after noon and the second, a one-hour attack, was launched at 6:00 p.m.

CSO: 4200/808

BURMA

THAI PAPER ON SHAN-KMT CLASHES NEAR BORDER

BK150147 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Mae Hong Son--An anti-Rangoon minority group in Burma has dispatched troops to reinforce Kuomintang remnants locked in fierce fighting with the Shan United Army [SUA] for the fifth consecutive day inside Burmese territory just across the Thai border village of Ban Mae-o.

Thai Army and Border Patrol Police [BPP] units have also been rushed to the area as heavy clashes which began last Wednesday continued for control of a KMT mountain stronghold opposite Ban Mae-o.

Informed BPP sources said yesterday that a unit of about 200 Pa-o troops belonging to a rebel faction in Burma were heading for the battle scene to support the KMT forces and their allies, the Wa National Army, the Shan State Army and the Karen National Union [KNU].

About 1,000 SUA troops, under the command of Khun S. Aeng, alias Ronald Chang, who is the uncle of notorious drug warlord Khun Sa, attacked the KMT stronghold last Wednesday.

Fighting is currently concentrated at Doi Lan and Doi Toing Mia, a mountainous area to the west and east of Ban Mae-o.

The BPP sources said at least 50 SUA men and four men on the KMT side were killed and over 100 on both sides were wounded.

Some of the wounded from the two warring sides are being treated at the same hospital here.

Col Yang Tong Chia, the Kuomintang leader in this province, told the BANGKOK POST that the base under SUA attack was their last near the Thai border and, therefore, they would have to fight for it at all costs.

The SUA, under its new president, Gen Mo Hiang Kornchoeng, is determined to seize the base, because it controls the route leading to Ban Hua Ha, a big black market center they captured from the KMT two months ago.

Lang Wee, secretary-general of the foreign relations committee of the National Democratic Front [NDF], an alliance of several anti-Rangoon minority groups, said the NDF has dispatched Pa-o troops to fight alongside the KMT because one of its allies, the Wa National Army, is engaged in the battle against the SUA.

He accused the SUA of not having a political aim, being solely preoccupied with making profits from drug trafficking, which is against NDF policy.

A KNU mortar unit and a small infantry unit is already helping the KMT forces, he said.

BPP sources predicted prolonged and bloody fighting as SUA reinforcements were also heading for the battle scene.

The SUA, said the sources, were hesitant to order heavy shelling of the KMT camp for fear that some shells might stray across the border into Thailand and draw retaliation from Thai forces.

CSO: 4200/808

BURMA

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ALBANIA--The president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has appointed U Tin Sein, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, concurrently as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 29 Mar 85 p 4]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT--Rangoon, 11 April--The President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has appointed U Aye Pe as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the Arab Republic of Egypt. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 11 Apr 85 p 1]

CSO: 4200/808

6 May 1985

LAOS

## RICE SALES, TAXES PAID TO STATE

/The following information is extracted from the Vientiane press on the dates indicated in the parentheses following each entry in the remarks column. The following abbreviations are used PS=PASASON, VM=VIENTIANE MAI, KPL=KHAOSAN PATHET LAO/

<u>Location</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Nong Bok, Khammouan	Farmers paid 981 tons as taxes to state since beginning of 1985 which is 100 percent of plan. Also sold or exchanged for goods 700 tons of rice (KPL 19 Mar 85 p A5, 6)
Mahasai, Khammouan	Tax payments completed. Five hundred sixty-one tons paid (PS 4 Apr 85 p 1)
Paksong, Champassak	Since beginning of 1985, 129 tons of rice have been paid which is 97.7 percent of plan (PS 3 Apr 85 p 1)
Outhoumphon, Savannakhet	This year 1,608 tons of rice have been paid as tax, which is 98 percent of the plan. Also, 968 tons have been sold or exchanged for goods with the state (PS 30 Mar 85 p 2)
Phon Sai, Luang Prabang	Completed tax payments of 230 tons of rice, most of which has been stored already (KPL 28 Mar 85 p A4)
Sanakham, Vang Vieng Districts Vientiane Province	Paid 950 tons in rice taxes to state and sold to state another 800 tons (VM 27 Mar 85 p 1)
Vientiane Capital	State Trade Service throughout the year 1984 requisition-purchased or exchange for goods 13,507 tons of rice. This was quite a bit more than the plan called for. Of this 11,258 tons were exchange for goods and 2,249 tons were requisitioned-purchased.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Sanasomboun, Champassak	Paid 359 tons of rice as taxes. (KPL 26 Mar 85 p A2)
Pek, Xieng Khouang	Tax payments completed with 536 tons of rice paid which was 12 tons more than called for in the plan. Also hundreds of tons more were sold or exchanged for goods with the state (PS 28 Feb 85 p 1)
Nan, Siang Nguen Luang Prabang	Paid over 900 tons in taxes since mid-December. Siang Nguen has completed its payments with 520 tons (PS 27 Feb 85 p 1)
Vientiane Capital	As of beginning of February farmers have paid 1,750 tons of rice as taxes (VM 26 Feb 85 p 1)
Champassak, Champassak	At the end of January, farmers paid 490 tons of rice as taxes (PS 25 Feb 85 p 1)
Savannakhet Province	Since the end of 1984, farmers have sold 4,300 tons of rice to the state and the campaign continues (PS 25 Feb 85 p 1)
Luang Prabang Province	Since the end of 1984, farmers have sold or exchanged for goods 300 tons of rice to the state. Of that more than 180 tons was purchased. In 1984 alone, 798 tons of rice were purchased or exchanged for goods (KPL 28 Feb 85 p A2)
Khong, Champassak	Since December 1984 farmers have paid 630 tons of rice as tax to state. At the same time they have sold or exchanged for goods 329 tons more. (KPL 28 Dec 85 p A4)
Savannakhet Province	Since mid-November 1984, farmers have paid 5,580 tons of rice to state as tax which is 82 percent of the plan. Collection continues (PS 23 Feb 85 p 1)
Sikhottabong, District, Vientiane Capital	In 1984 Foodstuffs corporation purchased or exchanged for goods 911 tons of rice of which 550 was requisition-purchased (VM 23 Feb 85 p 1)
Attopeu Province	Since beginning of January, farmers have paid 700 tons of rice to state as tax (PS 22 Feb 85 p 1)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Pak Seng, Luang Prabang	Since December 1984, farmers have paid 670 tons of rice as taxes which is 18 tons more than the plan. (PS 20 Feb 85 p 1)
Saravane Province	In 1984 28,680 hectares of paddy were cultivated, 71,760 tons harvested. This was a 19 percent increase over past year. Thirty-five new coops were formed with a total of 146 provincewide (KPL 19 Feb 85 p A1, 2)
Viang Phou Kha, Na Le, Sing Louang Namtha	Paid 570 tons of rice tas taxes (BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 16 Feb 85 p 3)
Phon Hong, Vientiane Province	Seven hundred tons of rice was paid as tax or sold/exchanged for goods to state. Of that, 500 tons were requisition-purchased/exchanged for goods. (VM 13 Feb 85 p 1)
Luang Prabang Province	Tax payments completed totalling 4,900 tons of rice (PS 12 Feb 85 p 1)
Nationwide	In 1984 rice tax collection was 360,380 tons and 101,359 tons were purchased. This was 95.31 percent of the plan. (PS 11 Feb 85 p 1)

CSO: 4206/115

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

DEMOCRATIC ACTION 'MASS WITHDRAWAL'--Ipoh, Tuesday--As many as 41 Democratic Action Party [DAP] members, including 13 members of its committee from the Kampung BarusGunung Rapat branch near here, today [26 March] declared their mass withdrawal from the party to join Erakan [component party of ruling National Front]. Led by former branch chairman Mr Tan Yin Teng, former vice chairman Mr Leow Kiang Keen and several party supporters, they enrolled as Gerakan members at the Gerakan Wisma here. Mr Tan told newsmen that they had decided to withdraw from the DAP after learning that the party no longer practices democracy, has become dictatorial in nature, and has been dominated by Party Secretary General Mr Lim Kit Siang. He claimed that Mr Lim's dictatorial attitude has become increasingly conspicuous as shown by his indifference to the aspiration of party members. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 27 Mar 85 p 1 BK]

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RULED OUT--There is no reason for the Federal Constitution to be amended because it is impartial. Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Datuk Kahlil Yaakob says that the Constitution has been drafted in such a way that it maintains its impartiality. Speaking during question time in the House of Representatives, he said that the Tambunan issue [related to the defeat of the National Front candidate in the by-elections in Tambunan, Sabah, in December 1984] has nothing to do with the Federal Constitution. Administrative and other related issues must be settled in accordance with administrative procedures. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 0900 GMT 8 Apr 85 BK]

MAHATHIR'S PRC VISIT--Malaysia will certainly discuss its bilateral relations with the PRC when Datuk Sri Dr Makathir visits that country at the end of this year at the invitation of the PRC leader, Deng Xiaoping. The Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, told the House of Representatives that Malaysia will also take this opportunity to discuss and exchange views on regional and international issues. The Soviet Union will certainly persuade the PRC to buy more Soviet Goods. [Sentence as heard] Mr Abdul Kadir said that the government had established a committee to enable the prime minister's visit to achieve a great success. The committee will study all aspects of Sino-Malaysian relations. The cabinet will soon discuss a report on its studies before making a decision. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 8 Apr 85 BK]

SUDAN DISCUSSED--Malaysia is studying the developments in Sudan before taking steps to recognize the new military government in that country. Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said this to newsmen in Kuala Lumpur following his talks

with Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali. Malaysia and Sudan are members of the Islamic Conference Organization. Mr Ghali explained the new developments in Sudan during the talks. He said that Egypt is still recognizing both the 1976 military agreement and the 1982 unity agreement signed with the government of Jaifar Numayri. Tengku Rithauddeen said that ASEAN will continue to seek a political settlement of the Cambodian issue. Malaysia hopes that Egypt will support ASEAN and Malaysia in efforts to settle the Cambodian issue. The two leaders also discussed bilateral and international issues, including the upcoming nonaligned summit to be held in Delhi on 17 April, the Lebanese Civil War, the Afghan issue, and the Gulf War. Earlier, Mr Ghali called on Acting Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 10 Apr 85 BK]

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC--A delegation of more than 50 Malaysian businessmen has left for the PRC to participate in the 2-week Guangzhou Fair which will open tomorrow. The delegation is jointly sponsored by the Malaysian Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the National Corporation. The chairman of the chamber's Penang branch, Datuk (Son Koon Eng) said that the fair would promote direct trade. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 14 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 4213/199

PHILIPPINES

CHDF MEMBERS SAID KILLERS OF ITALIAN PRIEST

HK151244 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] The killers of the Italian priest murdered in north Cotabato the other day have been named as members of the Civilian Home Defense Forces [CHDF] and a religious group known as the Ilagas. This was disclosed during an exclusive interview with the dead priest's regional superior general of the Pontifical Institute of Foreign Missions, Father Sebastian (Lambra), in Cotabato. Father (Lambra) said that the names of those who killed the priest are known, adding that 50 witnesses have signed an affidavit identifying the members of the CHDF, a paramilitary force, and the religious sect known as the Ilagas as the priest's murderers. Father Tullio Fabili was killed last Thursday on a highway at (Tuluran) by armed men who also set fire to his motorcycle.

Meanwhile in Manila, Papap Nuncio Monsignor Bruno (Tortellani) said he would send a report on the murder to Pope John Paul at the Vatican. He has sent a letter of concern to the Foreign Ministry and to President Marcos.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has ordered the speedy arrest of Father Fabili's killers and also ordered acting Armed Forces Chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos to extend the proper security to the witnesses.

More details from correspondent Rosanna Baroa of the Ministry of National Defense:

[Begin Baroa recording in English] Reports reaching Enrile at the Defense Ministry identified the principal suspect as Edilberto Manero, a former CHDF member at la Esperanza, (Tuluran). [Words indistinct] General Tapia said the accounts of witnesses report that Father Fabili was summoned to the area to pacify an altercation between Manero and a certain (Rosino Robles). The cause of the altercation, according to the witnesses, was a placard with subversive markings printed by Manero and his companions who had been drinking at a store. Father Fabili was gunned down while emerging from the house of (Robles). Manero's campanions also burned the motorcycle of the priest.

The defense chief called attention to the fact that the principal suspect, Manero, who was reportedly fully armed despite his being no longer a member of the CHDF, be asked for a clarificatory report on this matter. Enrile also stressed the priority actions of the person on the case, involving as it does a member of the clergy who was on a peace-keeping errand, and the suspected killers were led by a former militiaman. [sentence as heard] [end recording].

6 May 1985

PHILIPPINES

## ARMY CLASHES WITH NPA IN BATAAN, ZAMBALES

HK181320 Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Five NPA rebels and four civilian home defense force [CHDF] men were killed in separate incidents in Zambales and Bataan last Tuesday, according to a report from the regional unified command in Central Luzon. The CHDF men killed were identified as Buenaventura (Manali), Carlos (Vareno) and Antonio (Acal) from Orani, Bataan, and Restituto Mendoza of Hermosa, Bataan.

Meanwhile a military offensive has been launched against NPA hideouts in Mindanao, Bicol, and Samar. Latest reports indicate that 23 NPA members were killed in Masinloc, Zambales, on Monday afternoon, including 5 members of a liquidation squad.

Initial reports on the Bataan incident say that the CHDF victims were riding in a tamaraw vehicle, headed for a hearing at the criminal court, when 20 armed rebels ambushed them at Barangay Kapisanan, Abusay, Bataan.

CSO: 4211/48

THAILAND

PAPER ON PRC CALL FOR MOSCOW TO PRESSURE HANOI

BK190055 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 19 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Deng Wants Vietnamese Pullout From Kampuchea as First Soviet Gesture"]

[Text] There has been some sort of a misconception--or should we say lack of understanding?--about how far China would go in making concessions towards normalizing her relations with the Soviet Union. China obviously, like the United States, is feeling out the new leadership in the Kremlin and assessing whether there are subtle changes of Soviet policy. However, this was clarified yesterday by visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in his talks with our Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

At about the same time, in Beijing, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping was even more frank giving various reasons and elucidating the necessities for the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. China has imposed three preconditions for normalization--the reduction of Soviet forces along the mutual border, withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, and the pullout of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

But if we do take a broader perspective, all three conditions are almost the same--China does not want to be threatened by the Soviet Union. Soviet forces along the mutual border, Soviet forces completing the occupation of Afghanistan and Soviet surrogate Vietnam realizing her dream of the Greater Indochina Federation will mean a direct threat to Chinese borders. Deng, always the pragmatist, is clearly aware that all these three cannot be achieved simultaneously.

So Deng wants the Soviet Union to demand Vietnamese pullout of Kampuchea to start with because both from Deng's point of view and our point of view Moscow has achieved her objective--she wanted a military complex at Cam Ranh Bay and she has got it. So Deng says that she can keep her bases in Vietnam and that it will be easier for Moscow to demand the Vietnamese pullout from Kampuchea because she has no direct interest in it unlike the occupation of Afghanistan.

We have said that the Soviet Union might have set a deadline for Vietnam to end the Kampuchean episode when Vietnam started the dry season offensive,

which seems to be ending now, with a series of ferocious attacks on the camps of the Kampuchean resistance forces. Moscow, which has extremely costly global commitments, is now pouring in, according to the best estimates available, \$3 to \$5 million a day to fuel the Vietnamese war machine. Moscow would not worry about the expenditure so much if it was producing results, but Vietnam seems to be fighting an unwinnable war and the more Vietnam 'bleeds' (to use the Chinese expression) the more it will cost the Soviet Union.

CSO: 4200/836

THAILAND

KHUKRIT FOR CHARTER CHANGE ON ELECTORAL SYSTEM

BK201004 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 20 Apr 85 p 32

[Text] Social Action Party [SAP] leader M. R. Khukrit Pramot voiced support for constitutional amendments which concern changes in the present electoral system but maintained that it is not necessary for a prime minister be an elected member of Parliament.

Speaking to news reporters at his Suan Phlu residence this morning, M. R. Khukrit said he believed that most of the MP's want a multi-constituency/individual-voting system instead of the present single-constituency/party-voting system.

He said the MP's see that under the present system political parties require to put much effort and much money launching campaigns and they are tempted to dump money when they feel that they cannot gain popularity through normal electioneering processes.

The recent by-election in Nakhon Pathom is a good example, he said, and added that the MP's therefore feel the present system yields negative results.

Asked whether the SAP had discussed this matter, the SAP leader said his party had once proposed a change in the electoral system and would continue to do so.

Asked whether he thought a prime minister should be an elected MP, M. R. Khukrit said: "I think it is not necessary. In the past, chaos and disorder always erupted during times when prime ministers were elected MP's.

"I would like to say frankly that when Gen Kraingsak resigned from the premiership we could see no one suitable for the position. Parliament was then in a difficult situation. I do not know what we would do if we were without Gen Prem.

"It is the intention of the present constitution to have a prime minister who can lead the country's administration smoothly," he added.

On the co-confidence debate expected to be called by the Chat Thai Party when Parliament reconvenes its ordinary session, M. R. Khukrit said "I am not worried. We are ready for it. We are prepared to give explanations on whatever subject they may raise.

"The prime minister himself is also ready. He seems to have gained more strength. I think the government is well prepared for any no-confidence debate." He noted.

The SAP is still well-consolidated, he said when asked about the situation within the party.

"There was some harsh criticism about me, but I don't mind. I would not expel anybody. We can talk to each other when there are questions. When the time comes we would all raise our hands in an expression of solidarity--just like before," he said.

M. R. Khukrit also said this morning that the Royal Decree on Chit Fund Operations would affect the stability of the government once it was put to the House for approval.

CSO: 4200/836

THAILAND

PAPER SAYS PREM STRENGTHENS POWER BASE

BK181215 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 18 Apr 85 p 32

[By Soemsuk Kasitpradit]

[Text] In the eyes of many observers, the list of 76 new senators is a reflection of the political strength of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

"The list shows that Pa [Prem] is still going strong," commented one observer.

The move "dispels any doubt on the strength of Pa's power base," said another.

All the newly-appointed senators, largely military men, are either closely associated with or have great respect for Gen Prem.

But the prime minister did not only choose his most trusted men from among the military, observers noted.

He also ensured loyalty from civilian members by putting his right-hand man, Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office Pol Lit Chan Manutham, in charge of their selection.

A notable group in the list comprised nine class five graduates from the Chunlachomklao Military Academy among 11 division commanders on the list.

(Class 5 commands 10 out of 13 major Army divisions.)

The nine Class 5 division commanders appointed to the Senate are: 2d Division Commander Maj-Gen San Siphen, 9th Division Commander Maj-Gen Choetchai Thiratthanon, 3d Division Commander Maj-Gen Somphon Toemthongchai, 6th Division Commander Maj-Gen Bunthaen Nianchaloei, 1st Special Warfare Division Commander Maj-Gen Wimon Wongwanit, 2d Special Warfare Division Commander Maj-Gen Khachon Ramanwong, Artillery Division Commander Maj-Gen Pchong Ninkham, Anti-Aircraft Artillery Division Commander Maj-Gen Wirot Saengsanit and 2d Cavalry Division Commander Maj-Gen Ariya Ukhotkit.

Their appointment came as no surprise because Class 5 officers played a key role in the retake of Bangkok from rebel forces during the abortive coup on 1 April 1981.

The same group of army officers again pledged their allegiance to Gen Pren during the baht devaluation crisis last November.

"We thank Pa for having trust on us," one of the nine Class 5 officers appointed to the Senate said.

Two non- Class 5 division commanders appointed to the Upper House are 5th Division Commander Maj-Gen Chap Iamsiri and 1st Calvalry Division Commander Maj Gen Sathon Suwannapha.

Both are graduates of Class 4 of the Chunlachomkla Military Academy. Both are known for their loyalty to Gen Prem.

Three regional army commanders appointed are: First Army Region Commander Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, Second Army Region Commander Lt Gen Phisit Hemabut and Third Army Region Commander Lt Gen Thiap Kromsuriyasak.

The appointment of retired military officers was somewhat unexpected but understandable in view of their relations with Gen Prem.

The retired military officers include Gen Chaweng Yangcharoen, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Prachak Sutthimai, Lt Gen Bandit Amat Ayakun, Maj Gen Sutsai Hatsadin, former Air Force deputy commander ACM Phayom Yensutchai, former Third Army Region commander Gen Somsak Panchamanon, one of Gen Prem's close friends, and former Second Army Region Commander Gen Lak Salikhup.

Gen Lak, in particular, was among those who stood firmly on Gen Prem's side during the abortive coup 4 years ago.

"These people are Pa's men" and they were appointed because Gen Prem trusted them, an officer commented.

The return of Gen Saiyut Koetphon is significant and he might well win the post of Senate President which is to be decided soon, an observer noted.

"I am glad I was appointed. It is my pleasure to know that I am still considered capable of serving the country," Gen Saiyut said of his appointment.

Many sources confirmed that of the nearly 70 names proposed by Gen Athit Kamlang-ek for senatorial posts, less than 25 were selected by Gen Prem, among them Class 5 officers who support him.

On the other hand, Gen Prem relied heavily on his classmate Pol Lt Chan for civilian appointments.

They are Sanon Saisawang, a former important whip for civilian senators, Sanong Tuchinda, permanent secretary for industry, Praphat Chakkraphak, prime

minister's advisor, Wiraphong Ramangkun, secretary-general of the Civil Servants Commission, Sorat Sutcharikun Secretary-General of the Juridical Council, Amon Chantharasombun and businessman from Phuket Ekkaphot Wanit.

All of them are close of Pol Lt Chan, who has advised Gen Prem through a number of political crises.

Also appointed is a high-level public relations man Akhom Makkaranon.

"Khun Akhom has a lot of connections with programmers and Pol Lt Chan himself is in charge of political affairs. His appointment may mean an emphasis on public relations work and an improvement of the government's image through mass media especially radio stations," a political observer commented.

With the new group of senators, Gen Prem has consolidated his power base and strengthened government stability.

In the eyes of many observers, it will now be difficult, if not almost impossible, to obtain parliamentary changes or constitutional amendments without a green light from the prime minister.

CSO: 4200/836

THAILAND

ARTICLE ASSESSES ASEAN UNITY, THAI STANCE

BK230200 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Apr 85 p 4

[Column by Dr Likhit Thirawekhin: "After Thought"]

[Text] Political analysts claim that the military presence of Vietnam in Kampuchea with its support for the Heng Samrin regime and the closer ties between Vietnam and the Soviet Union have intensified ASEAN's solidarity. It is further argued that ASEAN's unity is situational rather than firmly rooted in its integrative elements among the six member countries.

To be sure ASEAN's unity and unified front have stemmed from the invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnamese forces in the late 1970's. With its geographical proximity to Laos and Kampuchea, both client states of Vietnam, Thailand has been exposed the most to the vicissitude of the region's political situation.

Until a few days ago, ASEAN's solidarity has been constant, as can be seen from its UN activities on resolution of the Kampuchean issue. Indeed, only a few months ago at the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Bangkok, a communique was issued requesting forces against Vietnam. The United States has subsequently moved to pledge U.S.\$5 million for support of the non-communist resistance forces.

Recent developments, however, have begun to cast doubts on hitherto ASEAN solidarity. At the conclusion of a controversial 5-day visit to Indonesia by Vietnamese Defence Minister Gen Van Tien Dung, Armed Forces Commander Gen Benni Murdani said military ties between Indonesia and Vietnam would be stepped up. "We are not going to stop with this visit," said Gen Murdani. "The Vietnamese will open a military attache office in Indonesia later this year."

Gen Murdani's statement undoubtedly has caused some concern among other ASEAN members, especially Thailand, which is likely to be most unhappy about such a statement from a high-ranking Indonesian military officer. Even more "unusual" was that Gen Murdani allegedly expressed his confidence in the ability of Hanoi's armed forces to wipe out anti-government resistance along the Thai-Kampuchean border and simultaneously defend their northern border against possible incursions by China.

To the extent that this friendly statement is part of the diplomatic courtesy commonly expressed at the inception of friendly relations, it is probably acceptable. But as Indonesia is a member of ASEAN, which is a strong supporter of the UN resolution recognizing the rights of Democratic Kampuchea and its legitimate seat at the UN, such a statement cannot be taken other than being contradictory of the spirit of ASEAN solidarity.

Indeed, this is not the first time Gen Murdani has expressed such a sentiment. The harbinger of such a sentiment was expressed when he made a visit to Hanoi over a year ago, during which he said something to the effect that the People's Republic of China was the greater threat to the security of Asia. Although that statement has nothing to do with his attitude towards Vietnam, it at least showed that whatever has been conceived about Vietnam, there is always the Chinese factor behind it, which in the final analysis is directly concerned with Indonesia's past experiences and domestic situation.

Indonesia and to a lesser extent Malaysia have held a different view regarding the political situation simmering in Southeast Asia to that of Thailand and to a certain extent Singapore (whose political stand may stem from expediency or cost-profit analysis), in terms of short-term and long-term perspective, geographical positions and domestic situations.

In the first place, Indonesia tends to view its "free and active" foreign policy from a long-term perspective. Many Indonesians believe that the Kampuchean issue is only a short-term problem. In the long run, China, with its size and the success in its four modernizations, will pose a greater threat to the stability and security of Southeast Asia, especially of Indonesia. It is thus believed that a viable and strong Vietnam, independent from the Chinese influence, will serve as a buffer for the Southeast Asian peninsula and the insular states against a menacing Chinese.

This long-term perspective, however, fails to take into account that Thailand, with its geographical proximity to Vietnam, has to view the situation in a short-term context although the long-term view is not totally discarded. Through Vietnam's aggressive tone and active military operations, Thailand has every reason to be concerned for its security. Thus, a non-hostile Kampuchea and Laos, free of Vietnamese influence, would be an ideal situation and would serve as buffer against Vietnam. This difference in perspective, stemming from a different time frame and geographical reality, has brought about divergent views of the existing political situation between the two countries.

As for the domestic situation, Indonesia had a bitter experience in 1965 from a coup allegedly supported by China which wreaked havoc in the country. Although the coup and the PKI were suppressed, the nightmare is still there. It is reported that around 500,000 people were massacred and it spelled an end to the Communist Party of Indonesia. Two years later, diplomatic relations with China were suspended.

This experience has caused an antagonistic attitude towards Chinese residents in, Indonesia, who have since tried to keep a low profile and many sought to become naturalised Indonesians or took up Indonesian citizenship. Fear of

intervention by China, which might again arouse a similar kind of tension and confrontation in Indonesian society, has worked against any attempt to normalize diplomatic relations with China.

This is where Thailand and Indonesia and Malaysia differ. The assimilation process in Thailand has been remarkably successful. Inter-marriages and the acculturation process have taken place to the extent that it is difficult, if not impossible to distinguish someone who claims to be a pure Thai and a Thai of alien blood save a very few. Ethnic and religious differences are absent in the Thai context. As a result, the Thais are confident that the Chinese cannot penetrate and exploit the ethnic differences. Indeed, the Chinese have exercised extreme prudence when they refer to the issue. Attempts have been made by China to avoid discussing the matter altogether.

With the differences in the various aspects mentioned above, it would not be a surprise if there is a volte-face [preceding word in italics] in Indonesia's policy regarding Vietnam. What can be hoped for is that Indonesia's closer ties with Vietnam will serve to help convince [word indistinct] political consequence if the Kampuchean [word indistinct] can be [word indistinct] through negotiation. Further, it is hoped ASEAN will continue to be blessed with viability and vitality, some degree of differences among its members notwithstanding.

Whatever has been said by Gen Murdani, in theory, should not reflect policy at the government level. But it may reflect the political mode of the military element, which is politically relevant and it can only be neglected at one's own peril.

CSO: 4200/836

THAILAND

CONCERN FELT OVER INDONESIAN MOVES TOWARD HANOI

BK190104 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Apr 85 p 1, 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila is "disappointed" with the explanation given to him by his Indonesian counterpart Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja about the military cooperation agreement between Indonesia and Vietnam, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The sources said the explanation was given during a working dinner on Wednesday night after Dr Mokhtar arrived in Bangkok for a 1-day stopover on his way to a non-aligned meeting in New Delhi.

ACM [air chief marshal] Siddhi was later said to have felt that he was "not confident" and "disappointed" with the explanation.

The sources did not give details of what Dr Mokhtar said, but added that it included assurances that Indonesia would not "stray from the ASEAN position" on Kampuchea and Indochina.

The sources said ACM Sitthi felt that "Indonesia's agreement with Vietnam appeared to run counter to the ASEAN stance and seemed doubtful of it. The reasons given by Dr Mokhtar seemed to show a divergence from their former stance and is more sympathetic to Vietnam."

The Indonesian agreement with Vietnam on Wednesday followed a controversial 5-day visit by Vietnamese Defence Minister Gen Van Tien Dung during which he met with Indonesian Armed Forces Commander Gen Benni Murdani.

Gen Murdani later said that military ties between the two countries would be stepped up and that "we are not going to stop with this visit."

At Don Muang Airport yesterday evening, Dr Mokhtar said: "I cannot comment on what another person (Gen Murdani) has said."

ASEAN observers said that the apparent drift away from the ASEAN position by Indonesia might reflect their overriding fear of China as a threat to security in the region.

Dr Mokhtar said that Soviet ties with Vietnam should be balanced by normalization of relations between Washington and Hanoi.

There is not much progress so far, but there is better understanding and continued interest on the part of Vietnam, and also the Americans. Both see the strategic value of such a relationship," he said.

In what appeared to be a divergence from the ASEAN stance of jointly asking for military support for the Kampuchean resistance from the U.S. and the West, Dr Mokhtar expressed serious misgivings about possible American military aid to the Khmer resistance.

He likened it to U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War that "started as a little bit, then grows and grows and grows."

"I don't think that is what we want. What we want is to beef up the resistance forces so that we deny Vietnam the fruits of occupation, and then in the process, build them (the resistance forces) up."

He said any foreign aid to the Kampuchean resistance should exclude the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge. "Nobody wants them back," he said.

On the question of Thailand's security concern, Dr Mokhtar said: "Thailand has genuine concern about the Vietnamese threat, and unless this is taken into account, it is difficult to solve the Kampuchean problem. We are trying to explain this to both sides."

However, he reiterated that the time for U.S.-Vietnamese normalization was appropriate. But he added that Washington did not want to do this because it "does not want to make a false move, give a false signal, especially after the recent Vietnamese attacks at the Thai-Kampuchean border."

"A signal like that could be misinterpreted by Thailand, given the close relations between Thailand and the U.S. that is why the U.S. is holding back," he said.

"I asked him (ACM Sitthi) last night if he could live with the border situation. He said 'yes.' I said 'that's good for you.'"

Diplomatic sources said the Thai Foreign Ministry would "observe very closely" what Dr Mokhtar would do or say in New Delhi on the question of Kampuchea and Indochina.

CSO: 4200/836

THAILAND

EDITORIAL VIEWS JAKARTA-HANOI MILITARY TIES

BK220716 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 20 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Confused Jakarta Policy Opens Up Many Questions"]

[Text] It is time for all ASEAN leaders to think out clearly the newly-emerging Indonesian policy towards Vietnam. Foreign Ministry deputy spokesman Pratyathawi Tawethikun has said that Thailand still understands that Indonesia's and the rest of ASEAN's stand on the Kampuchean question remains the same. We are not contradicting him but there is a certain amount of prevarication because it is not the Kampuchean issue which is in question but the steady inching of Indonesia towards Hanoi.

What Indonesian Armed Forces Commander Benny Murdani said about Vietnamese army being able to wipe out all Khmer resistance forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border, was not denied by Foreign Minister Mocktar Kusumaatmaja while he talked to reporters here. All that he could come up when questioned about it was that he would not comment on somebody else's comment. He also had talks with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila during his brief stopover in Thailand Wednesday but failed to impress Sitthi about Indonesian sincerity especially concerning a possible Hanoi-Jakarta military axis.

Naturally, Indonesia, the fifth largest country in the world, has a right to follow its own policy but the recent strange turn of events makes one wonder whether Indonesia is only paying lip service to the ASEAN stand. Mocktar last month had said that he would not visit Hanoi when there are Vietnamese troops on Thai soil, but he did so. This week Vietnamese Defence Minister Van Tien Dung visited Indonesia and that resulted in the agreement to set up Vietnamese Military Attache's Office in Jakarta.

Indonesia, mistakenly or not, has her reasons for military ties with Vietnam. With the world's third largest standing army, Vietnam is a power to be reckoned with in this region. And Jakarta's reading of that is correct. But to think that improved military relations with Vietnam will be a buffer against China is fundamentally wrong thinking because Vietnam is a tool of Soviet expansionism. It is ridiculous to think that Vietnam, which is ranked the fourth poorest country in the world by the International Monetary Fund, would be able to, on her own, support the world's third largest standing army. With her economy in a shambles, the Vietnamese Army will buckle under without allout Soviet support.

But Indonesia has other problems about which ASEAN is not at all concerned and those are her tenuous relations with Australia. Although there is no overt ill-will, there are several issues at dispute which may not lend themselves to amicable settlement. Further New Zealand has just scuttled ANZUS, the defense treaty which brought the United States into the picture. Here again, a military link with Vietnam will make Australia think twice about the Indonesian stance. But that does not concern ASEAN partners of Indonesia. Since Mocktar has not provided the acceptable clarifications to Sitthi, we can only wait and see how Indonesian policy towards the region develops from now on.

CSO: 4200/836

THAILAND

COLUMNIST VIEWS SRV-INDONESIAN RELATIONS

BK220101 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Apr 85 p 4

[By Sompong Kittinaradon]

[Text] Like his visit to Vietnam last year, Indonesia's Armed Forces Commander Gen Benni Murdani last week caused a feeling of uneasiness among ASEAN members, particularly Thailand, when he welcomed a team of Vietnamese military leaders, led by Defence Minister Van Tien Dung, concluded an agreement on military cooperation with Vietnamese and made controversial remarks on the Kampuchean conflict.

Last year, Gen Murdani said in Vietnam that Hanoi posed no serious threat to the region. Indonesia later clarified that his remark was made strictly from a military point of view. Yet, given the previous records on Indonesian perception of threats, it was believed that back in their minds, the military leaders in the most populous ASEAN member still perceive China as a greater threat than Vietnam. The events last week only underscored the belief.

It is still debatable whether the perception of threats is also shared by the Indonesian Foreign Ministry and even President Suharto simply because Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and the Indonesian president have not [made] similarly clear-cut remarks as those of Gen Murdani. And because of the ambiguity in Dr Mokhtar's public statements in connection with Gen Murdani's line on Vietnam, it is not unthinkable that the Indonesian military has put the foreign minister in an awkward position vis-a-vis his relations with some other ASEAN members, particularly Thailand, which has a different perception of regional threats for her location as the front-line state.

Playing down the military cooperation between Indonesia and Vietnam, Mokhtar said at the end of his working visit here last Thursday that it was common for two friendly countries to establish military liaison offices in the two countries. Gen Murdani was quoted as saying last Wednesday in Jakarta that military relations between the two countries would not stop at the visit there by Van Tien Dung and that later this year, the liaison offices would be set up in both countries.

The agreement is certainly a bilateral matter between Vietnam and Indonesia, if there is nothing more than the establishment of liaison offices and exchange

of visits, that is. Otherwise it may have ramifications on the ASEAN efforts to solve the Kampuchean conflict. There is a feeling here in Bangkok that close military ties between Vietnam and an ASEAN member is hardly understandable to outsiders who have seen ASEAN take the lead in condemning the Vietnamese military adventures in Kampuchea and calling for political and military aid from the international communities for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) in its struggle against the Vietnamese.

Yet, optimists may argue that close ties between Vietnam and Indonesia, assigned by ASEAN as interlocutor with Vietnamese leaders, could help break the Kampuchean impasse.

Predictably, the other ASEAN members will have to resort to the latter line--whatever the case they believe it is--simply to prevent Hanoi from exploiting the former image to substantiate its allegation over the rift within ASEAN over the Kampuchean issue. If that line of propaganda sounds convincing enough, then the ASEAN leverage vis-a-vis Vietnam will be reduced.

An implication from the scenario is that the latest Indonesian move launched by Gen Murdani will automatically give an impetus to the ongoing efforts by Dr Mokhtar to break the Kampuchean impasse. Secondly, in so doing, the Indonesian military leader has in effect tried to restrain ASEAN from becoming more hostile towards Vietnam, a possibility that may have caused concerns in Indonesia.

It is also thinkable that the Indonesian military leadership kicked off the latest controversial move because they may feel from developments over the past months that ASEAN has become "more militant," further antagonizing Vietnam, which Indonesia wants as a countervailing force against the Chinese influence, and protracting the Kampuchean conflict, which the Indonesians believe offers a "windfall" for the Chinese to extend its influence in the region or in other words, become more friendly with ASEAN.

The developments include a statement by the special meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in Bangkok last February and the U.S. congressional move towards authorizing U.S. aid of U.S.\$5 million to the non-communist forces in the anti-Vietnam coalition forces. The Bangkok ASEAN meeting for the first time called for both political and military aid from its friends to CGDK. Mokhtar said last week that the aid, if not limited, could escalate the Kampuchean fighting and jeopardize the ASEAN bid to achieve a political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict. The U.S. congressional move has been regarded as a follow-up to the ASEAN call.

In sum, the possible Indonesian objectives behind the latest move: Firstly, the developments, as the Indonesians see it towards growing animosity between ASEAN and Vietnam must be stopped and, if possible, reversed; otherwise, it would be inimical to the Indonesian objective of keeping Vietnam as a counterpoise to China. Secondly, the Kampuchean impasse must be broken as soon as possible because the drawn-out conflict would enable the Chinese to increase their influence in the region. The third rationale could be relevant to the triangular relations between Indonesia, Vietnam and China.

Dung's visit to Jakarta came on the eve of the Bandung commemorative meeting which will be attended by Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, this week. The ministerial visit to Indonesia, the first since the two countries severed diplomatic relationship following an abortive coup in Jakarta in 1956, will predictably be in the limelight amid speculations over developments towards Sino-Indonesian normalization. Direct trade between the private sectors of the two countries have been recently established and according to press reports, a feeling is prevalent in the official circles in Jakarta that normalization is only a question of time.

Security officials in Indonesia are also reportedly concerned over the developments. It is probable that the latest move by Gen Murdani is aimed at pre-empting speculations over Sino-Indonesian normalization. And if the Indonesian military feel the trend towards normalization irreversible, then they may want to strengthen the ties with Vietnam to neutralize the progress in the normalization developments. Again, the perception of threats comes into play.

CSO: 4200/836

THAILAND

BRIEFS

DANISH LOAN--Thailand and Denmark have signed an agreement under which the Danish Government will grant a loan of 160 million Danish Krone, or about 336 million baht, for seven development projects under the current fifth national economic and social development plan. The agreement was signed by Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun and Danish Ambassador W. McIlquham Schmidt. The projects covered by this loan include dairy farming of the dairy farming promotion organization at Muak Lek, raw milk center, improvement of our agricultural vocational colleges, establishment of a fishery college, bridge management and maintenance, marine merchant's training center, and power submarine cable cable to Samui Island. [Excerpts] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 25 Mar 85 BK]

1984 TRADE FIGURES--Thailand's trade deficit decreased 24.4 percent in 1984 from a year earlier. The deficit registered at 68.1 billion baht compared to 90.1 billion baht in 1983. According to the Bank of Thailand, exports in 1984 were valued at 173.5 billion baht, up 18.5 percent from a year earlier. Imports last year totalled 241.6 billion baht, up 2.1 percent from 1983. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 24 Mar 85 BK]

1984 TUNGSTEN OUTPUT--Thailand last year produced about 1,400 metric tons of tungsten valued at about 200 million baht. The Department of Mineral Resources said that total volume of exports during the year was 1,700 metric tons, including old stock. It said there were 203 tungsten mines operating last year, of which 191 were tin-tungsten mines, 9 wolfram mines, and 3 scheelite mines. The output from the north was recorded at 800 metric tons valued at 118 million baht; the central region, 260 metric tons valued at 37 million baht; and the south, 340 metric tons valued at 48 million baht. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 26 Mar 85 BK]

BUTRUS GHALI MEETS PREM--Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon on Wednesday [17 April] held a short discussion with visiting Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali, who described their meeting as useful and pleasant. Mr Ghali told reporters after the meeting that he found the two nations have almost identical views on international issues, including Kampuchea and the Iran-Iraq war. The Egyptian diplomat arrived in Bangkok last Saturday for a 4-day visit. Mr Ghali visited the Thai-Kampuchean border Sunday and said he was moved by the plight of some 250,000 Kampuchean refugees living in makeshift camps near the scene between Khmer guerrillas and Vietnamese occupation troops. Egypt is one of a handful of non-Asian nations that has formally recognized the Coalition

Government of Democratic Kampuchea led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. He said Egypt decided to establish ties with the government in exile because it believes in nonintervention in the affairs of other nations. Mr Ghali said the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea by estimated 150,000 troops and Hanoi's installation of the pro-Vietnam regime in Phnom Penh was a clear case of interference by the Hanoi government. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 19 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/836

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK RAPS USSR'S KAPITSA'S THREAT TO ASEAN

BK071014 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
4 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "Soviet Union's Arrogant and Truculent Words and Deeds Clearly Indicate That It Does Not Really Want to Solve the Cambodian Problem but Wants Only to Implement Further Its Cruel and Barbarous Strategies of Aggression and Expansion in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] During talks in Jakarta with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa arrogantly threatened that, if the ASEAN nations refuse to accept Vietnam's new 5-point proposal, the current situation in Cambodia will remain as it is--that is, Vietnam, backed by the Soviet international expansionists, will carry on its war of aggression and genocide against the Cambodian race and continue to create insecurity in Southeast Asia.

This is a most arrogant, truculent remark by the Soviet international expansionists. At the end of 1978, the Hanoi authorities, with the full support and cooperation of the Soviet international expansionists, sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Cambodia--an independent and sovereign state and a full-fledged member of the United Nations--in a most truculent, barbarous manner. The Vietnamese-Soviet acts of aggression against Cambodia truculent and grossly violated international law and the UN charter. This aggression has been opposed and resisted resolutely by the Cambodian people and strongly opposed by all mankind. The world community has repeatedly and firmly demanded that Vietnam withdraw its aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. They have also demanded that the Soviet Union stop providing arms to Vietnam and pressure Vietnam to join in negotiations to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem in accordance with the six UN resolutions. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the Soviet Union, however, have ignored these demands. On the contrary, they have tried to threaten and to force others, particularly the ASEAN nations, to accept this barbarous, truculent act of aggression in Cambodia.

In the current dry season, after the Soviet Union had sent a large quantity of weapons to the Hanoi authorities to launch offensives along the Cambodian-Thai border, killing the Cambodian refugees and invading Thai territory, Kapitsa made a trip to Southeast Asia to bully the ASEAN countries once again into accepting

the Vietnamese-Soviet aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli by threatening that if ASEAN refuses to accept the Vietnamese proposal, the Vietnamese aggressors will continue their war of aggression and genocide against Cambodia and create further insecurity in this region.

These Soviet acts and Kapitsa's remarks indicate that the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and the Soviet international expansionists are very arrogant and truculent and do heed neither world public opinion nor international law. They have behaved this [words indistinct]; Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not yet been able to annex Cambodia to establish an Indochinese Federation and are facing all kinds of difficulties on the Cambodian battlefield, in the international arena, and in Vietnam. If Vietnam succeeds in annexing Cambodia and establishing an Indo-Chinese Federation, how much more arrogant and truculent will the Hanoi authorities and Soviet Union become? Certainly, by then they will drive rapidly southward. They will never respect international law or world public opinion. Moreover, these Soviet-Vietnamese deeds and Kapitsa's arrogant remarks clearly show that they do not really want to solve the Cambodian problem through the total withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia so as to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny, nor do that want Southeast Asia to enjoy peace and stability. They have, furthermore, launched all kinds of maneuvers--militarily, politically, and diplomatically--in an attempt to annex Cambodia, set up an Indochinese Federation, and move forward in accordance with Vietnam's regional strategy of aggression and expansion and the Soviet Union's global aggression and expansion in this region.

The world community is not foolish enough to be misled by this deceitful scheme, and will it not submit to these Soviet-Vietnamese threats and barbarous acts. The world community will continue its joint opposition to the Vietnamese-Soviet acts of aggression and expansion in this region by:

1. Continuing to pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors in the political, diplomatic, economic, and all other fields.
2. Giving more active support and assistance to the Cambodian people and the CGDK so that, together, they will become a strong force pressuring Vietnam to the point that it is compelled to withdraw its aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia, thus allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny in accordance with the six UN resolutions.

Only by so doing can the root of the Vietnamese-Soviet war of aggression and expansion in this region be eradicated.

CSO: 4212/62

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK DISMISSES HANOI-IMPOSED CONDITIONS

BK071111 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
5 Apr 85

[Station Commentary: "Neither the Vietnamese Puppets in Phnom Penh Nor the Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors Have Any Right to Set Conditions for the Settlement of the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] On late, the propaganda machinery in Hanoi and that of their Soviet boss, and their accomplices have made much noise about the conditions for a settlement of the Cambodian problem. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have gone about this as if they really wanted to solve the Cambodian problem and to restore peace and security in the region. At the same time, the Hanoi authorities have ordered their running dogs in Phnom Penh, including Hun Sen and others, to howl to their tune, echoing all kinds of conditions, such as this or that person should be eliminated.

Since the Hanoi authorities and their Soviet boss have themselves failed to draw world attention to their proposals despite such vigorous propaganda efforts, how can the Vietnamese running dogs in Phnom Penh make anyone listen to their howls? Immediately after they made a loud noise about this, the Phnom Penh puppets were ridiculed and laughed at. This is because both the Cambodian people and world community are well aware that Hun Sen, "Voek" alias Heng Samrin, and all other members of their gang, are simply traitors who have betrayed their own nation and people and sold out their country, themselves, and their souls to the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors. All Cambodian people hate and reject this handful of Vietnamese running dogs. They cut these elements out of Cambodian society long ago, that is, since they announced their decision to join with the Vietnamese in attacking their own country and led the Vietnamese troops to invade and occupy Cambodia, massacre the Cambodian people, and to exterminate the Cambodian race at the end of 1978. The Cambodian people do not regard these Phnom Penh puppets as Khmers anymore; they are simply cheap running dogs of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors who only speak and act at the Vietnamese orders.

The Cambodian people and the world community regard the so-called Phnom Penh administration and all other organizations propped up by Vietnamese bayonets after their invasion and occupation of Phnom Penh as mere tools of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors who have survived until today only because they are protected by over 250,000 Vietnamese troops. They are just a flimsy screen to cover up the Vietnamese acts of aggression and occupation of Cambodia. They have no legitimate status nor value in representing the Cambodian nation and people.

This is why, for the past 6 years, the whole world, particularly the United Nations and various international organizations, have rejected and refused to recognize the Phnom Penh puppets. No matter how hard their Hanoi boss might try to dress them up and parade them around for propaganda purposes in an attempt to make them acceptable by the United Nations, no one will have anything to do with these Vietnamese running dogs. The world community regards these Phnom Penh puppets as cheap tools of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They have no status as a government or a legitimate organization nor any legal or justifiable characteristics to represent the Cambodian nation and people. This is why for the past 6 years, the United Nations has regularly rejected them. For this reason, the Vietnamese running dogs in Phnom Penh, long banished from Cambodian society, have no right to act big by setting conditions to be fulfilled by the Cambodian people or world community.

As noted by Thai Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri on 2 April, the Heng Samrin Government installed in Phnom Penh by Vietnamese armed forces is neither a legitimate nor an independent government. Therefore, Hun Sen has no authority to speak for the Cambodian people. Only the Cambodian people--the owners of Cambodia--have the right to decide and solve Cambodia's problems. The traitors, who are Vietnam's lackeys, are just parrots who can only recite Vietnamese orders. As for the Hanoi authorities, they are criminals, convicted and condemned every day by the whole world for their aggression and occupation of Cambodia, for massacring the Cambodian people, and for attempting to exterminate the Cambodian race, in gross defiance of international law and UN Charter, as well as for invading Thai territory, causing bloodshed along the Thai border, and undermining the peace, security, and stability of Southeast Asia. Thus, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors also have no right to set conditions to be fulfilled by the Cambodian people in this Cambodian problem. The Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors must withdraw their troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia in accordance with the six UN resolutions and the world's demand. They must also respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. So long as the Vietnamese enemy aggressors still refuse to withdraw their troops from Cambodia, the Cambodian people will further unite as one under the leadership of the CGDK which is the sole legitimate government of Cambodia and carry on their struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until all of them are driven out of Cambodia. This is the sacred right and duty of every Cambodian.

The world will never accept Hanoi's aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli. So long as Vietnam refuses to withdraw its troops from Cambodia, the world community will continue to put strong pressure on Vietnam so as to force it to respect and implement the UN resolutions by withdrawing all its aggressor troops from Cambodia and, at the same time: give further all-round support and assistance to the struggle waged by the Cambodian people and the CGDK so as to enable them to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, thus causing them more defeats and difficulties to the point that they are compelled to withdraw from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions.

CSO: 4212/62

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTARY DENOUNCES SRV'S 5-POINT PROPOSAL

BK101340 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
9 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "The International Community Denounces and Rejects the Hanoi Authorities' Deceitful Five-Point Proposal"]

[Text] During this dry season when they are experiencing increasingly acute difficulties on the Cambodian battlefields, especially on the Tonle Sap battlefield, the cornered and deeply bogged-down Hanoi aggressors have been resorting incessantly to one deceptive political and diplomatic maneuver after another, attempting to fool public opinion and to numb the fighting will of the Cambodian people in the search for a solution to the Cambodian question. In particular, the Hanoi aggressors have been vociferously peddling their so-called five-point scheme, feigning eagerness to hold talks on Cambodia and to bring peace and security to this country. However, they set various preconditions and tried to wipe out the UN resolutions which demand that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination without any external interference.

The objective of the Hanoi aggressors' peddling of their deceptive five-point proposal is: First, attempting to scatter Democratic Kampuchea's tripartite resistance forces which are firmly united in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors before advancing toward completely destroying them so that Vietnam will be left alone to continue occupying and swallowing Cambodia forever; second, attempting to split the ASEAN countries which are united in supporting the struggle of the CGDK and Cambodian people in all fields in order to weaken this all-round support; and third, attempting to split the international front supporting the struggle of the Cambodian people and CGDK against the Vietnamese aggressors by causing confusion in the opinion and views of the world community regarding the solution to the Cambodian question in order to split this international front, preventing it from forming a united front against them and putting pressure on them to withdraw all their troops from Cambodia.

All of this is for the purpose of fulfilling their ambition to swallow Cambodia and set up an Indochinese federation through means other than military, in which they have been unsuccessful for the past 6 years. However, this new, deceptive five-point proposal, like past deceptive tricks, has been a shameful defeat, for it has been categorically rejected on the one hand by the CGDK and the Cambodian tripartite resistance forces and, on the other, by the whole international community, particularly countries in the region, which have successively denounced and exposed it.

In fact, hardly had this deceptive five-point scheme been put forward than leaders and public figures of various countries, international journalists and observers, and public opinion in the world came to the conclusion that there is nothing new in this five-point proposal of the Vietnamese. This proposal is merely a deceptive trick that will not lead to any solution of the Cambodian question.

On 4 April, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila rejected the Vietnamese-Soviet proposal that negotiations on the Cambodian question be held without the participation of the Democratic Kampuchean side. He said: If one of the three resistance forces were excluded, election in Cambodia could not possibly be considered free. He also rejected [Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister] Kapitsa's statement that at least 70 percent of ASEAN nations were ready to negotiate the Cambodian question in accordance with Hanoi's five-point proposal. He said Kapitsa can in no way know ASEAN better than ASEAN itself. He also said that Vietnam's proposal contains nothing new.

On 6 April, Thai newspapers SING ZHONG YIT PAO, SING SIAN YI PAO, and CHING HUA YIT PAO carried articles denouncing Hanoi's five-point proposal as a ploy to split ASEAN, to undermine and destroy the unity of the Cambodian tripartite resistance forces, to force ASEAN into recognizing Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli, and to force the tripartite resistance forces in Cambodia into surrendering to Vietnam so that the latter can occupy Cambodia forever.

On 6 April, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja rejected Kapitsa's statement that Indonesia was closer to accepting a recent proposal from Vietnam on a solution to the Cambodian issue. He said that ASEAN countries have not accepted Vietnam's proposal because it amounts to a recognition of the status quo which we never did and will not do because we do not accept the status created by Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia.

Therefore, in summary, the deceptive five-point trick of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors has again met with a shameful failure. The international community clearly sees that the Cambodian issue can be correctly and permanently settled only through the UN resolutions which demand that the Vietnamese aggressor troops be unconditionally and completely withdrawn from Cambodia and that the Cambodian people be allowed to decide their own destiny and to hold universal and free elections under UN supervision. Any other solution put forward by Vietnam not on the basis of the past six UN resolutions and with various preconditions can only be regarded as Hanoi's deceptive ploy aimed at perpetuating its occupation of Cambodia. Therefore, the international community continues to denounce and reject the deceptive trick of the Hanoi authorities and continues to join hands in bringing pressure to bear on Vietnam, forcing it to accept the solution of the Cambodian issue according to the UN resolutions, namely by completely withdrawing their aggressor troops from Cambodia and respecting the Cambodian people's right to self-determination without any outside interference.

CSO: 4212/62

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTS ON UNITY OF CGDK FACTIONS

BK110719 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
10 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "The Three Components of Our CGDK Jointly and Firmly Reject the Five-Point Scheme for the Settlement of the Cambodian Problem Proposed by the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and Race Exterminators"]

[Text] Recently, the Hanoi authorities, their Soviet boss, and their accomplices have busily launched maneuvers in the military, political, and diplomatic fields in an attempt to undermine the CGDK and eliminate the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces, thus enabling Vietnam to annex Cambodia and set up an Indochinese federation for their forward drive in accordance with their aggressive and expansionist strategy in this region. However, the three patriotic resistance forces of our CGDK, which are well aware of the Hanoi authorities' design to annex Cambodia, have neither been stirred by nor have any illusion with regard to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' perfidious maneuvers and criminal acts. On the contrary, we have jointly fought and smashed the deceitful maneuvers and criminal acts of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in a most valiant and courageous manner in the military, political, and diplomatic fields. We have also increased our coordination and closely consolidated our cooperation in order to enhance the effectiveness of our struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. As a matter of fact, during the meeting of the ministers and members of the CGDK coordination committees on 3 April, the three factions decided to set up a permanent joint body to ensure the continuity of CGDK activities within the framework of the Kuala Lumpur joint statement of 1982 so as to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of the common struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until the statement of the International Conference on Kampuchea and the Successive resolutions of the United Nations are realized. This clearly proves that our three Cambodian resistance forces have united more closely, our CGDK is becoming more stable, and we are making steps forward in our goal of liberating our beloved fatherland from the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators.

We are neither shaken in our faith nor confused because of the deceitful maneuvers of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, their Soviet boss, and their accomplices. We are well aware that the Vietnamese trick of befriending one faction in order to eliminate another is not in order to settle the Cambodian problem, but is aimed at undermining our CGDK and dispersing the Cambodian resistance forces in order to easily annex Cambodia and set up an Indochinese federation for further advance in accordance with their aggressive and expansionist strategies in this region.

While clamoring about negotiation to solve the Cambodian problem in accordance with their five-point condition, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors intensified their criminal fofensives against our three patriotic resistance forces. This clearly shows that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not want any faction in particular. In fact, they want to eliminate all our factions so that they can easily annex Cambodia.

Our views are fundamentally unanimous. Leaders of our tripartite CGDK forces have condemned and rejected this deceitful maneuver of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They have firmly stressed their respective stand that it is essential to strengthen the unity of the CGDK and to jointly fight on until all the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are driven from Cambodia. On 25 March, the Samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea said: The Vietnamese aggressors do not want to solve the Cambodian problem. The Cambodian patriots will definitely not lay down their arms, although the Hanoi authorities have attempted to make them do so. The Cambodian patriots fight for an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia. We will definitely not allow Cambodia to become a Vietnamese satellite.

On 5 Arpil, CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann also firmly rejected the recent deceitful maneuver of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. He said: Vietnam is finding ways to undermine us. I will do my best to make the CGDK strong until Vietnam withdraws all its troops from Cambodia.

Therefore, the maneuver to undermine the CGDK that the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, their Soviet boss, and their accomplices jointly launched in full swing throughout this dry season again met with most shameful defeat. The tripartite CGDK has not been split as Vietnam wished. On the contrary, our tripartite CGDK factions have united and cooperated more closely in all fields. All of us will continue to take this road--that is, we will jointly fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators until we can realize the Kuala Lumpur joint statement on the formation of the CGDK.

CSO: 4212/62

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

3 Regiments Routed

BK110334 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] On 8 April, the Vietnamese enemy sent three regiments of troops to attack us on Koh Kong Leu battlefield. These regiments were routed and driven back by our forces. As a result, we killed 28 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 35 others; destroyed 15 AK's, 4 B-40's, and some war materiel; and seized 1 AK, 20 rounds of 60-mm mortar shells, 30 B-40 rockets, 10 hand grenades, 4 mines, and some war materiel.

T-54 Tanks Destroyed

BK140224 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] On 2 April, two Vietnamese T-54 tanks leaving Svay Chek for Voar Prey on north Sisophon battlefield [Battambang Province] were destroyed by our mines. Six enemy soldiers in the tanks were killed and eight others wounded. We destroyed two 85-mm guns, two 12.7-mm machineguns, and some war materiel.

3 Kompong Speu Villages 'Liberated'

BK090251 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Our forces attacked a Vietnamese platoon position at Tang Haong bridge, Samraong Commune, Phnum Srouch District, Kompong Speu Province, on 2 April. We killed or wounded some Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 10 barracks, 5 trenches, a 5-meter-long bridge, and some war materiel; seized an AK and some war materiel; and liberated 3 villages: Phum Kandal, Tang Samraong, and (Khnang Trang).

2 Preah Vihear Villages 'Liberated'

BK100507 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] On 5 April, we attacked a Vietnamese commune office at Pring Thom, Chhep District, Chhep Battlefield [Preah Vihear Province]. We killed one Vietnamese

soldier and wounded another, destroyed three commune buildings and some war materiel, seized some war materiel, and liberated two villages: Phum (Plalay Phteah) and (Thmat Tong).

6 Villages in Kratie 'Liberated'

BK110330 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Our forces attacked the Vietnamese commune office at Vat Damnak Commune, Sambo District, Kratie Province, on 6 April. In 30 minutes of fighting, we killed 5 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 8 others; destroyed a commune office, a house of the Vietnamese experts, a barracks, and some war materiel; seized 2 B-40's, 2 AK's, 5 AR-15's, 13 B-40 rockets, 150 rounds of AK ammunition, 100 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 1 mine, 2 hand grenades, and some war materiel; and liberated 6 villages: Phum Peam, Vat Damnak, (Chamnuon), Don Pong, Yeav, and Baray.

12 Villages 'Liberated'

BK130300 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] On 8 April, we attacked a Vietnamese company position on Phnum Prasat Hill between Da and Chranok Communes on Tonle Sap battlefield. We killed 10 and wounded 6 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed 3 barracks and some war materiel; seized 1 Goryunov machinegun, 2 60-mm mortars, 1 B-40 and 1 B-41 rocket launcher, 2 RPD's, 2 M-79's, 3 AK's, 2 SK's, 13 AR-15's, 1 pistol, 2,120 rounds of AK ammunition, 1,500 rounds of Goryunov ammunition, 500 rounds of (CENTO) ammunition, 20 B-40 and B-41 rockets, 30 M-79 grenades, 49 60-mm mortar shells, 11 AK loaders, 6 Claymore mines, 1 C-25 radio, 3 maps, 20 rucksacks, and some war materiel. We liberated 12 villages around Phnum Prasat: Chranok, Romlich, kandal, Thlok, Thmar Bang, Kangkep, Prasat, Kuy, Chralong, Rovieng, Thnal, and Da.

14 Villages 'Liberated'

BK130250 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] On 9 April, we attacked a Vietnamese commune office at Chamnaom in Sisophon District. We killed 1 Vietnamese soldier and wounded 2 others; destroyed 1 60-mm mortar, 30 trenches, 5 barracks, and some war materiel; and seized 20 60-mm mortar shells, 2 B-40 rockets, 20 mines, and some war materiel. We liberated 14 villages: Anlung Than, Barang, Pralay Cha, Anlung Than Khang Kaeut, Chamnaom, Roung Kou, Roung Kou Kandal, Roung Kou Chong, Ta Sang, (O Na), Lbaoh, (Boeng Ta Thoan), Sre Prey, and Kouk Ponlich.

On 7 April, we attacked a Vietnamese commune office at Kdol in Sisophon District. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese soldiers. We destroyed a commune office, two barracks, and some war materiel; seized a carbine and some ammunition and materiel; and liberated four villages: Kdol Leu, Kdol Kraom, Peam Sla, and Thmei.

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE PROPOSALS REJECTED--In his interview with the French newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS on 6 April, CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann denounced the deceitful five-point proposal recently advanced by Vietnam. He said: In calling on us to eliminate the Democratic Kampuchean forces, Vietnam is attempting to split Cambodia's tripartite resistance forces. If Vietnam really wants to negotiate, it is very simple: Vietnam should respect the UN resolutions demanding that first all foreign troops be withdrawn from Cambodia and that free elections be organized in Cambodia. He went on to say: In reality, however, Vietnam seeks by all means to do away with us both militarily and politically. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Apr 85 BK]

SRV 'MANEUVERS'--CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann said in Paris on 5 April that the tripartite Cambodian resistance forces which are fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors must unite further until Vietnam withdraws all its aggressor troops from Cambodia. The prime minister firmly rejected the current Vietnamese maneuvers to undermine the CGDK. He said that Vietnam is trying to undermine us and to dismantle our CGDK. I will do my best to strengthen our CGDK until all Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Cambodia. He said the recent Vietnamese proposal is just a political campaign that Vietnam always carries out every year to make others believe it has goodwill. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 4212/62

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COURT TRIES COUNTERFEIT MEDICINE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 85 p 2

[Excerpt from Readers' Column: "Severely Punish Those Producing and Selling Counterfeit Medicines"]

[Text] Recently, the Hanoi Municipal People's Court was in session to try two men, Tran Van Hung and Nguyen Xuan Oanh from Mai Dong Ward, for using rice, sulfonamide and bread flour mixed with nivakine for a bitter taste to make chloromycetin (CM25) to sell as a stomach medicine in the Mo, Bac Qua and Dong Xuan markets. Findings of the Institute of Criminal Science indicated that this "CM25 brand medicine contained no chloromycetin but only nivakine and sulfonamide, and drinking this medicine would have an adverse affect on the health, easily poisoning or killing the patient at high dosages." The court also prosecuted Nguyen Vu Ly and his drivers for hauling the medicine from Haiphong to Da Nang for a materials corporation in the same ministry. En route, Ly and Hung obtained eight packages of high-dosage penicillin and antibiotics (for buffalo and cattle sicknesses) and sold them on the free market.

All of these medicines are products under state management and forbidden from individual trade. Responsible agencies such the public security, commercial, financial, market management, local public health, etc, agencies and consumers must promptly seek out and uncover organizations producing counterfeit drugs and those transporting them for appropriate punishment to assist in protecting and lives of the people and the property of the state.

Vu The Chung  
Hanoi

7300  
CSO: 4209/327

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATIONS VISIT PROVINCES

BK201726 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, 20 April (VNA)--A delegation of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic visited the sister province of Binh Tri Thien from April 14-18.

The delegation, led by Anatoliy Andreyev, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (BSSR), minister of communications, labor hero, and president of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Association of the BSSR, was warmly received by Vu Thang, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, secretary of Binh Tri Thien's party committee, vice president of the Central Committee of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association and president of the provincial Vietnam-USSR Friendship Chapter.

The two sides informed each other of developments in their respective regions and discussed measures to further promote the friendship and cooperation between Binh Tri Thien and the BSSR.

The delegation visited a number of historical relics, and production and cultural establishments in the province.

A delegation of the Soviet and provincial party committee of Astrakhan region led by its second secretary I. G. Astafeyev left here Thursday concluding its visit to the sister province of Ha Nam Ninh from April 9.

While here, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and had working sessions with a delegation of Ha Nam Ninh's party and people's committees led by Nguyen Van An, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and secretary of the province's party committee. The two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective localities and discussed measures to further promote their sisterhood relations.

The Soviet guests toured a number of production and cultural establishments in Ha Nam Ninh.

CSO: 4200/818

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM MARKS VICTORY OVER HITLER

OW191654 Hanoi VNA in English 1611 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, 19 April (VNA)--A scientific symposium in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism was held at the Soviet Embassy here, April 18-19 with the participation of ambassadors or charges d'affairs of socialist countries.

It was also attended by Lieutenant General Hoang Phuong, director of the Vietnamese Military History Institute and representative of the Vietnamese defense ministry, and Trinh Trang, representative of the international department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

Soviet Ambassador B. N. Chaplin brought out the epochal significance and historic magnitude of the victory over Hitler fascism and the tremendous sacrifices made by the Red Army and the people of the Soviet Union in World War II.

Other speakers reaffirmed the decisive role played by the Soviet Union in defeating this war, which has saved humankind from the disaster of fascism.

The participants expressed their full support for the principled peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and their determination to struggle against U.S.-led imperialism which is stepping up the nuclear arms race.

They were of the view that strengthening solidarity in the socialist community is a very important factor for the maintenance of peace and security in the world.

CSO: 4200/818

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON HU YAOBANG IN AUSTRALIA

OW191547 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 19 Apr 85

["A New Exercise in Unreason by Beijing" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, April 19 (VNA)--"Once again, Beijing has exposed itself as both the master and accomplice of the genocidal criminals in Kampuchea," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper quotes Hu Yaobang's statement while visiting Australia that the Pol Pot-ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique must have a "worthy role" in any future government in Kampuchea, and says:

"So, of all the world community, only the rulers in Beijing are desperately trying to bring the overthrown genocidal regime back to life. In fact, Beijing remains the only government to embrace that genocidal corpse, and to breathe life into it to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean nation, and oppose the three Indochinese peoples."

The paper goes on: "The statement made by the Chinese leader is a blatant challenge to conscience and reason. It also points to the fact that the Chinese ruling circles are swimming against the tide, bringing discredit to the Chinese people themselves and defying the wish of the whole of peace-loving mankind. It also shows that they only want confrontation and to obstinately stick to the policy of hostility toward the three Indochinese peoples, whose only wish is to live in peace and friendship with all neighboring countries."

"However," the paper stresses, "the situation is evolving not in the direction as Beijing wishes it to. Broad public opinion in the world and in the region are more and more in favor of dialogue and of the discarding of the genocidal clique in Kampuchea. The most decisive factor to expedite this process is the rapid and irresistible growth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea."

"Following an outmoded and unworkable policy by continuing to embrace the genocidal corpse, Beijing would reap nothing except heavier failures," the paper says in conclusion.

CSO: 4200/818

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

INDOCHINA SEMINAR ON PRC 'WAR' OPENS 19 APRIL

OW191636 Hanoi VNA in English 1626 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, 19 April (VNA)--A Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea seminar was opened here today on the three Indochinese peoples' struggle against the Chinese expansionists' war of sabotage in the ideological and cultural domains.

In his opening speech, Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, pointed out that sabotage in the ideological and cultural domains was a criminal act and part of the Chinese reactionaries' multi-faceted war of sabotage against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

He brought out the three Indochinese peoples' great successes in national construction and defense, particularly the Kampuchean peoples' military victories in the last dry season.

The Indochinese peoples' revolution has made an important contribution to the world people's common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress, he said.

In their speeches, Le Xuan Dong, head of the Vietnamese delegation, Kham Ma, head of the Lao delegation, and Vandi Caon, head of the Kampuchean delegation, exposed the crafty nature, the objectives, maneuvers, and measures of the Chinese expansionists in this ideological and cultural war.

Also present were Khompong Manivong and Kem Mongkol, counsellors, respectively, of the Lao and Kampuchean embassies in Hanoi, and representatives of the international department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the Vietnamese foreign ministry and other offices.

CSO: 4200/818

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

ARMY PAPER COMMENTS ON THAI 'FABRICATION'

BK190305 Hanoi GUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Mar 85 p 4

[Tra Nhung commentary: "Dark Scheme Behind the Slander"]

[Text] The time-worn fabrication about "Vietnamese troops in Cambodia violating Thai territory" has regularly been dusted off, exaggerated, and used to incite public opinion by Bangkok with meticulous embellishments showing dates, months, areas, and the numbers of Thai soldiers killed or wounded. Using local radio stations, newspapers, and the foreign press, the Thai authorities have cooked up news and articles to create an impression that various "fierce military clashes" are occurring on Thai soil. Officials of the Thai Foreign Ministry have stirred up a "communique attack" to make official their fabrications before public opinion and international organizations.

This sinister and deliberate fabrication is part and parcel of the Bangkok leadership's wicked schemes.

Many bases of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionary forces have been overrun. The Bangkok authorities welcome these remnant troops and help them to hide in various "sanctuaries" on Thai soil. They have tried to put about the aforementioned fabrications in order to cover up their ill-intentioned acts, while helping the genocidal clique they have nurtured.

In recent years the Thai authorities have not only accepted the Pol Pot genocidal clique and other Cambodian reactionaries and allowed them to take shelter on Thai territory, but have also assigned Thai troops to transport and supply weapons and coordinate with and help them to oppose the Cambodian people. Using the banner of "defending the Thai border and territory", Thai troops have conducted thousands of military provocations, shellings, and violations of the PRK's airspace. Thai troops have continued to support the Cambodian reactionaries.

The Thai paper THE NATION on 14 March wrote: Sihanouk himself has admitted that "Thai troops have fought shoulder to shoulder" with Cambodian reactionaries against Vietnamese troops. The Thai deputy army commander-in-chief preposterously said: "In the future, Thai troops may launch attacks

against Vietnamese troops," and that "he did not rule out the possibility of Thai troops crossing the border into Cambodia for combat." (AP 16 March) These aggressive threats of the Thai generals indicate that some leaders of the Thai ruling circles are plotting to conduct adventurous acts and that their noisy fabrication is merely a pretext to mislead public opinion. It is noteworthy that along with slandering Vietnam, the Thai authorities have also appealed to China to take "action" and have urged the United States and other countries to provide military aid to the Pol Pot remnant troops and other Cambodian reactionaries, while openly showing their hostility against Vietnam, and tacitly allowing their henchmen to terrorize Vietnamese residents who have long lived in Thailand and who scrupulously observe Thai law.

The Thai leadership, in words and deeds, are blindly running counter to a just cause. They have deliberately rejected current realities in the PRK. They have stubbornly turned a deaf ear to the correct stance, opposed all peaceful solutions for problems in the Southeast Asian region, including the Cambodian issue, and obstructed the trend and goodwill attitude of countries in the region toward negotiations to solve differences between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. They have persistently tailed after Beijing and Washington to oppose the three Indochinese countries and run counter to the Thai people's interests, thereby threatening peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia.

CSO: 4209/338

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HANOI MEETING MARKS LENIN'S BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

BK201444 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] A meeting was held in Hanoi Saturday, 20 April, to mark the 115th birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. After the opening speech by Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Nguyen Duc Binh, member of the party Central Committee and director of the Nguyen Ai Guoc Institute delivered a speech.

He said: Together with the communists, working class, and laboring people throughout the five continents, the Vietnamese communists and people are enthusiastic on the historic day of April with celebration of the 10th anniversary of the complete liberation of South Vietnam and the 115th birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the prominent leader and the immortal teacher of world revolution. He added that the Vietnamese people express profound gratitude to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the party of great Lenin and the vanguard of the international communists and workers movement and the Soviet people who have discovered the road toward socialism and are exploring the road toward communism and have paved the way for mankind to conquer outer space and are fulfilling the historic mission of being a pattern of the world revolution. The Soviet people made a decisive contribution to saving mankind from fascism and military disaster in World War II. Today, the Soviet communists and people headed by party General Secretary Gorbachev continue the foreign policy of peace.

Nguyen Duc Binh stressed: The Communist Party of Vietnam founded by late President Ho Chi Minh has always been loyal to and applied Marxism-Leninism in the concrete condition of Vietnam. History in the past 55 years of fighting and winning victories of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the 4 years [as heard] since the founding of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the 10 years of reunification and socialist construction in the whole country which is a lively expression upholding the banner of independence and socialism.

Addressing the meeting, Mr Meacoknav stressed: Leninism has been and will forever be an invincible weapon and fighter against the old world and the reliable guidance to the building of a new life. Mr Meacoknav said: The Soviet party and people have always been loyal to the Leninist ideology, steadily advancing onward to perfect the Soviet society in all fields,

and pursuing a consistent foreign policy of peace so as to preserve peace and prevent a nuclear disaster. Mr Meacoknav also expressed his elation at the fine development of the friendly relations, military solidarity and the comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

CSO: 4200/818

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

POLISH LOCOMOTIVES FOR SRV--Hanoi, 18 April (VNA)--Poland has sent three steam locomotives as a gift to Vietnam in the framework of the Polish Government's nonrefundable assistance to Vietnam. This was announced in a letter sent by Polish Minister of Transport Janusz Kaminski to his Vietnamese counterpart, Dong Si Nguyen, and handed to Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Trong Thuan in Warsaw recently. The locomotives are on their way to Vietnam aboard the Polish freighter "Frycz Modrzewski". [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0747 GMT 18 Apr 85]

APDC DIRECTOR'S VISIT--Hanoi, 18 April (VNA)--Dr Mohammad S. Shahri al-Ahmad Jabar, director of the Center for Asian and Pacific Development (APDC) has paid a week-long visit to Vietnam. While here, he had working sessions with leading officials of ministries and committees relevant to the APDC program, with a view to strengthening the cooperation between the center and these Vietnamese bodies. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0814 GMT 18 Apr 85]

CUBAN DELEGATION TO VISIT--Hanoi, 19 April (VNA)--A delegation of the Cuban Government led by Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and foreign minister, will pay an official friendship visit to Vietnam in the near future, says a communique issued today by the foreign ministry here. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1605 GMT 19 Apr 85]

SRV, LAOS SIGN CONTRACT--Hanoi, 19 April (VNA)--A contract on the delivery, reception, transportation and storage of Laos's petrol and oil in transit across Vietnam for 1985 was signed here today. This is a result of a visit to Vietnam from April 12-19 of a delegation of Laos's fuel supply company. The contract was signed in the presence of Vietnamese vice-minister of supply Tran Trieu. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 19 Apr 85]

FOREIGN MINISTERS EXCHANGE MESSAGES--Hanoi, April 18 (VNA)--Nguyen Co Thach and Rashleigh Jackson, foreign ministers of Vietnam and Guyana, respectively, have exchanged their congratulatory messages on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries. In his message, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said: "I note with joy that, over the past ten years, the friendly relations between our two countries have developed satisfactorily and I am convinced that the friendship and fraternal solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and Guyana will be constantly consolidated and developed." Guyanese Foreign Minister

Rashleigh Jackson said in his message that since the establishment of Guyana-Vietnam diplomatic relations, the cooperation between the two foreign ministries and between other bodies of the two countries has unceasingly developed in the interests of the two nations. "I wish these relations further development in the coming years and the Vietnamese people ever bigger success in national construction," his message says. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0811 GMT 19 Apr 85]

TRUONG CHINH SENDS GREETINGS--Hanoi, 20 April (VNA)--President of the Council of State Truong Chinh has sent his greetings to British Queen Elizabeth II on her birthday (April 21). [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 20 Apr 85]

SOVIET EXHIBITION OPENS--Hanoi, 21 April (VNA)--An exhibition on the Leninist Peace Foreign Policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union opened here yesterday on Lenin's 115th birth anniversary and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascism. The opening ceremony of the exhibition, which was sponsored by the Ho Chi Minh Museum, the Hanoi party committee, the Central Lenin Museum and the Soviet news agency TASS, was attended, among others, by Nguyen Duc Tam, political bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Soviet charge d'affairs Yuriy Miakotnykh and V. V. Michurov, deputy director of the Central Lenin Museum. Speaking on the occasion, Ha Huy Giap, director of the Ho Chi Minh Museum, and V. V. Michurov brought out the great significance of the exhibition. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0734 GMT 21 Apr 85]

CUBAN FAR DELEGATION--A Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] delegation headed by Colonel Gustavo Milian Rivero, first deputy chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate, arrived today to Hanoi for an official visit. The Cuban military delegation was met by General Chu Huy Man, Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo member, vice chairman of the Council of State, and director of the Political General Department of the Vietnamese People's Army. Chu Huy Man expressed satisfaction for the arrival of the Cuban visitors to whom he wished success on the fulfillment of their program in Vietnam. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 18 Apr 85 FL]

THO TO VISIT USSR--The Office of the National Assembly and Council of State has issued a communique saying that, at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a delegation of our National Assembly led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho will pay an official friendship visit to the USSR in the near future. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Apr 85]

CSO: 4209/338

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

GIA LAI-KON TUM PROVINCE STRENGTHENS LOW-LEVEL CADRE RANKS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Quang Hoan: "Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province Sends Cadres to Primary Level Units"]

[Text] Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province has 191 villages and wards, many almost all made up of ethnic minorities. A third are located in the high and remote border areas. During the past few years, the majority have done well in their missions of security assurance, economic construction and cultural development. However, the province still has a number of weak and substandard primary level units. In these locations, the material, spiritual and cultural lives of the people have developed slowly and reactionaries cause disturbances and damage.

The province has actively consolidated and constructed strong villages and wards by sending many cadres to reinforce the primary level units. The provincial party school has provided elementary and advanced training to more than 500 core cadres from the villages and wards and more than 2,500 cooperative and production collective management cadres. Moreover, the province has implemented a policy of withdrawing 10 percent of the party, administrative and primary level cadres from sections, sectors and agencies in the province and districts to reinforce the primary level units.

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CSO: 4209/327

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VNA REVIEWS EVENTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20 APRIL

OW211037 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 21 Apr 85

["Events of the Week" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, April 21 (VNA)--A teach-in on the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascism was arranged here by the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. The participants reviewed the origin and characteristics of World War II and reached the conclusion that Vietnam's August revolution in 1945 and the following victories of the Vietnamese people were the continuation of the Soviet people's victory over Hitler fascism and Japanese militarism.

--Vietnamese party and state leaders sent their warmest greetings to their Kampuchean counterparts on the 10th anniversary of the Kampuchean people's victory over the U.S. aggressors. The message, signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party Vietnam Central Committee, Truong Chinh, president of the State Council, Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, affirmed the Vietnamese people's determination together with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples, to strengthen the militant solidarity among the three countries with the aim of defeating all schemes of the Beijing expansionists who are teaming up with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, for independence, freedom, and a happy life of the people in each country, as well as for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

--The 8th session of the work team on cooperation in energy between Vietnam and the Soviet Union was held here to review its activities and define new commitments to speed up the construction of major projects with Soviet assistance, including the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant on the Da River (capacity: 1.9 million kw), the Pha Lai thermal plant (capacity: 440,000 kw), the Tri An hydroelectric power plant (capacity: 420,000 kw) and transformer stations and electric lines.

--A Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, paid its last respects to Enver Hoxha at the Albanian Embassy in Hanoi.

The Vietnamese leaders wrote in the condolence book: "Profound grief over Comrade Enver Hoxha, an outstanding activist of the Albanian party and state, a dear friend of the Vietnamese people."

Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, sent a wreath to the Albanian Embassy in Hanoi, paying tribute to Enver Hoxha.

--A health care delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo, led by Prof Christophe Bouramene, minister of health and social affairs, visited Vietnam and signed an agreement on medical cooperation between the Congo and Vietnam for 1985-86. Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong cordially received Prof Christophe Bouramene.

--A press communique on the Vietnamese National Assembly delegation's visit to Mexico from April 8-12 has been released. The communique says that Vietnam highly values Mexico's positive contribution to the world people's common struggle for peace, and Mexico appreciates the Vietnamese people and government's efforts aimed at maintaining peace and stability in the region.

--Improving management at state lumber sites is the content of a new decision issued by the Vietnamese Council of Ministers aimed at raising the efficiency of the production of lumber sites, increasing forest products of more than 300 lumber sites, six united forestry-industrial enterprises and three united forest products processing enterprises which are managing millions of hectares of forest and forest land.

This system of state lumber sites is marking off specialized areas for large-scale production, supplying raw materials for the paper industry and timber for construction and sawmills, and managing national preserves and forests for scientific and technical experimentation.

--The department for labor and demographic distribution reported that in the first three months of 1985, 74,798 people (including 35,500 workhands) went to settle in new economic zones.

CSO: 4200/818

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### LIGHT INDUSTRY, POWER SECTOR SET TARGETS FOR 1985

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 7 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "Power Sector, Light Industry Discuss Plans for Meeting 1985 Targets"]

#### [Text] The Power Sector

Nationwide, the 1985 electric power plan calls for the production of 5.38 billion KWh. Of this amount, the Ministry of Power will produce 5.05 billion KWh. The labor productivity of the average electric power worker will increase by 2.85 percent compared to 1984.

Total output value from machine production is planned at 324.170 million dong. Investments in capital construction will total 3.4 billion dong. The majority of this capital will be invested in the following projects: generator section number 3 at the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant; the installation of 10 diesel generators in central and southern Vietnam; the Thu Duc-Can Tho 230 KV power line; the Vinh Long-Tra Vinh 110 KV power line; the redevelopment of the Hanoi power network; the continued construction of the Hoa Binh, Tri An and Dray Hiung Hydroelectric Power Plants, the Da Nang Thermoelectric Power Plant and so forth, thereby insuring a rapid increase in the output of electric power in subsequent years and helping to lay the groundwork for the fourth 5-year plan (1986-1990).

#### Light Industry

In 1985, the light industrial sector will endeavor to increase the value of its total output at the rate of 10 percent. The production of primary products is planned to increase as follows: silk cloth in finished product form by 9 percent; paper and cardboard by 12 percent; and exported ready-made clothing by 5 percent. The plan calls for investing 746.8 million dong in capital construction.

During the final review of its work in 1984, the light industrial sector adopted a specific 8-point program of action to meet the above targets:

--Continuing to implement the resolution of the 6th Plenum and Decision 156-HDBT with a view toward strengthening the federations of enterprises and

reorganizing production within the major sectors, such as the textile, ready-made clothing and paper sectors, while promoting the establishment of economic ties, joint businesses...

--Balancing the plan in a positive and stable manner by re-evaluating the 1985 plan in the spirit of developing a positive, stable plan, re-examining the economic-technical quotas to be applied in 1985, raising product quality, applying new technologies and applying technological innovations and improvements in production.

--Stepping up the production of consumer goods on the district, provincial and municipal levels;

--Establishing a new network of export-import organizations that are closely tied to production; adopting regulations on joint businesses with foreign countries; and taking measures that provide incentive for the production of export goods;

--Strengthening the various elements of management, such as production cost accounting and recalculating enterprise wholesale prices; providing guidance in the use of self-acquired capital;...researching, promulgating and revising a number of policies;

--Performing good political and ideological work and good organizational-cadre work;

--Promoting the various mass movements throughout the sector.

#### The Textile Sector

By the end of January, 1985, the nation's textile sector produced nearly 12.8 million meters of cloth by power loom and 3,915 tons of thread, thereby completing from 26.1 to 30.2 percent of its plan quotas for the 1st quarter. The textile mills have overcome many difficulties in order to move forward. For example, the 8 March Textile Mill in Hanoi, despite the heavy damages caused by last year's flooding, has maintained well coordinated and stable operations in all production elements and each worker and cadre has adopted a specific program of action and signed emulation pledges between the individual and the collective with a view toward completing the assigned plan. The textile mills under the Ministry of Light Industry have launched an emulation movement to meet the target of 49,025 meters of cloth produced by power loom and 12,960 tons of thread under the plan for the 1st quarter.

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CSO: 4209/279

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MUNICIPAL PARTY SECRETARY ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF HO CHI MINH CITY

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 13 Feb 85 pp 1, 15

[Article by Le Huyen Thong: "The Ho Chi Minh City Market and the Problems Being Faced"]

[Text] Although it was only 0700 hours in the morning, I made my way to my meeting with the secretary of the municipal party committee, Muoi Cuc, to continue our discussion concerning the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce.

I talked with him some more about the seven private restaurants that have entered into joint businesses with the state which we recently visited and studied, namely, the Chi Tai and My Le Tam Restaurants in the 1st Precinct, the Nang Xi, Phuc Ky, Dong Nguyen and Hue Vien Restaurants in the 5th Precinct and the "Thuan Kieu Cooked and Uncooked Rice" Shop in the 11th Precinct.

The secretary of the municipal party committee analyzed in some detail the characteristics and the process of formation of the bourgeoisie as well as the other segments of the economy within Ho Chi Minh City prior to liberation day and the adoption of the policy on the continued transformation of private industry and commerce.

"Sir, are there any differences between transformation in past years and the present transformation task?--I asked.

--"This time, the transformation of private industry and commerce differs completely in principle, form and stages compared to the struggle against the compradore bourgeoisie. They were toppled, were wiped out by our people because they were closely tied to the imperialists, to the bureaucratic, militaristic apparatus and were the class base, the main base of support of the puppet government and the U.S. aggressors back then. As regards the bourgeoisie, we have generally applied transitional economic forms, that is, the state has shown a full measure of respect for the bases they use to earn their living while utilizing their management skills and knowledge to maintain and develop production and business. In actuality, the bourgeoisie, too, were pressured by the compradore bourgeoisie. On the other hand, the national spirit they possess has moved some of them to participate in the patriotic movement within this city to varying degrees..."

The secretary of the municipal party committee analyzed the use of transitional economic forms, such as the use of business agents, the use of technical specialists and cooperation and joint businesses in the process of transforming private commerce, as being based on reality and demanded by life. They have provided the best opportunity, provided favorable conditions for the bourgeoisie to closely tie themselves to the working people and contribute their efforts, including their capital, material bases, skills and production and business know-how, to socialist construction.

I asked:

--"In this process of business cooperation, what is the foremost concern?"

Thinking for a moment, the secretary of the municipal party committee continued:

--"In both the joint public-private form of business cooperation with bourgeoisie in industry and cooperation in business with large businessmen in commerce, the important issue of decisive significance is the quality of the corps of cadres who are assigned the task of transforming these economic units and participating in their management. These persons, as representatives of the party organization and government, work along with former owners to carry out the policy on transformation in a manner closely tied to construction in order to gradually turn these bourgeoisie into workers. Most importantly, it is necessary to bear in mind that the requirement of the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce is to abolish the capitalist mode of business, not to eliminate these persons themselves. Those cadres whose job it is to carry out this transformation must be thoroughly familiar with the party's policy, the policy on transforming production relations in a manner closely tied to educating and cultivating the new worker, thereby creating the conditions for industrial and commercial circles to display their spirit of patriotism and contribute to the support of socialist commerce. As a result, these cadres must not only possess solid, revolutionary qualities and be faithful to the line of the party, but must also possess business knowledge and management skill and know-how to encourage the bourgeoisie to willingly devote the full measure of their talents and efforts to building the country. With cadres who are ethical, are skilled in management, possess business knowledge, adopt the correct attitude, are not impetuous and, at the same time, attach importance to carrying out transformation in the process of utilizing the bourgeoisie, we will surely succeed in achieving the goals of transformation, namely, stimulating the development of production, giving the state control over the flow of goods and money and stabilizing the living conditions of the working people..."

At this point, the secretary had to leave to receive a visitor from a foreign country and our conversation was temporarily halted.

While discussing the transformation of private industry and commerce with Bay Du, the vice chairman of the standing committee of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee, I told him about my two working sessions with the secretary of the municipal party committee. With an expression of joy on his face, he told me about the observations and praise of the Council of Ministers

concerning the initial achievements that have recently been recorded in the transformation of private industry and commerce within Ho Chi Minh City.

Modestly, Bay Du stressed: these are only initial results because we must continue to make everyone, especially the cadres and party members at the basic units, deeply aware of the necessity and urgency of the transformation of private industry and commerce. This is an issue that is still being perceived in different ways.

Bay Du continued:

--"We must all clearly understand and recognize what the overall situation in the southern provinces as well as Ho Chi Minh City has been over the past several years: production has been developing at a rather rapid rate and higher plan targets have been met with each passing year. Industrial production within the city as well as consumer goods production within the precincts and districts and agricultural production in the outskirts of the city have developed rapidly. Yet why has the standard of living of cadres, manual workers, the armed forces and the working people been declining instead of rising? The state has made many efforts and taken many different measures, including doubling and tripling the wages that are paid, but we have still failed to keep pace with rising prices. Why is this? The relaxation of our efforts in the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce has been the main reason why the state has been unable to control goods. As a result of this, it has not had enough goods to generate the necessary revenues. At a time when the quantity of goods controlled by the state is not significant, the majority of goods has been controlled by private merchants and, in the end, even the products produced by us, including industrial goods and agricultural and food products, have become means by which private merchants disrupt the market, monopolize prices and plunder and exploit the working people. By this process, cash has continued to flow onto the market and into the pockets of private merchants. The money in the hands of speculators and black marketers is turned over at a fierce rate and goods change hands at the same pace, thus making prices unstable. It was the relaxation of our efforts in transformation that created loopholes through which speculators and black marketers have quickly become rich, thereby creating disproportionate differences in living standards and dividing society into classes along lines disadvantageous to socialism. These are also the circumstances that have given rise to the ills and negative phenomena within society, which the enemy is making every effort to use to sabotage us in many different ways. Clearly, money, goods and prices are the pressing issue faced in distribution and circulation, at the heart of which is the need to expand socialist commerce, transform private commerce and manage the market. This is the burning issue of today, is the "knot" that must be untied so that we can bring about meaningful changes and lay the groundwork needed to stimulate the development of production and stabilize and improve the standard of living of the working people. "If we simply allow the free market to operate, it is very likely that production will still develop at a rather high rate but our life will continue to become increasingly difficult." Such are the urgency and necessity associated with the transformation of private commerce. It is not a simple problem to understand.

Realizing the necessity for the transformation of private industry and commerce is of foremost importance but it alone is not enough. Bay Du then went on to analyze the urgent and clear need to punish speculators, black marketers and persons who manufacture fake goods and operate illegal businesses. Recently, in November, 1984 alone, the city uncovered and prosecuted more than 800 cases involving black marketing activity, the manufacture of fake goods and illegal businesses, confiscating dozens of ounces of gold and goods worth tens of millions of dong. The determined actions take by government agencies have helped to divide and draw a clear line between dishonest merchants and the large numbers of small merchants who are permitted to do business under the management of the state. Speculators and black marketers have appeared on many different lines, especially along the border, both on highways and at sea.

They take from our country gold, precious gems and special products and bring in surplus goods that cannot be marketed elsewhere and luxury items to monopolize and disrupt the market. They compete with the state in the procurement of agricultural and marine products, spread damaging rumors and create the psychology of holding onto the products one produces, thereby disrupting the procurement plan of the state. At the markets within Ho Chi Minh City and many places within the region, speculators and black marketers control prices. They set prices at will, raising or lowering them to undermine us. At times, they have sent prices soaring and created an artificial "run" on a certain product. They have arrogantly manufactured fake goods and substituted poor quality products for high quality products of state stores, thereby disrupting the market even further. Their ties to one another are quite close. Finding shelter within commercial zones behind the shield of fake production organizations (cooperative teams), behind the as yet reorganized free market, they make their way into the outdoor markets, bus depots and gathering places around port piers. A number of them have close ties with black marketers overseas. Some have ties with the enemy or were inserted by the enemy to oppose and attack our country's revolution. In actuality, we cannot simply consider them economic saboteurs, to the contrary, we must also be extremely vigilant against them from a political standpoint and from the standpoint of national defense and security.

From these cases, it becomes even clearer to us that only by punishing speculators and black marketers in a manner that is truly severe is it possible to encourage and inspire some private merchants to operate in exact accordance with the law. This would provide favorable conditions for utilizing those small merchants who are laborers and organizing them by product sector. At the same time, a determined attitude toward speculators and black marketers also helps to purify our ranks internally and accentuate the positive aspects of the vast majority of cadres and party members. It is these dishonest merchants who usually conspire with degenerate and deviant elements within the state apparatus. Negative internal phenomena also provide the base for speculators and black marketers to collaborate with reactionary elements at home and abroad and look for ways to infiltrate our ranks and sabotage us from within. Simultaneously punishing the degenerate and deviant elements within the state apparatus and speculators and black marketers, these two efforts must be closely tied to each other before we can be sure that they will help to manage the market well.

In Ho Chi Minh City, hundreds of restaurants, fish, pork, vegetable-fruit and other businesses have established joint businesses between the state and private businessmen, businesses that have yielded initial returns. These joint businesses are a form of gradual transformation and management by product sector, a form suited to the characteristics of the economic situation within the city. The joint commerce stores represent, on the one side, the state-operated commerce corporation or cooperative commerce corporation of the municipal, district or precinct levels and, on the other side, the private owner (of the granary, warehouse, store or stand). The joint stores are sponsored by the state and operate under the direction of the concerned unit. Candidates for joint businesses with the state are wholesalers whose business revenues make them subject to category A and category B (roughly the same as category A) business tax rates and who possess both business skills and experience.

In the immediate future, the city will concentrate on those product sectors that are essential to production and everyday life:

- The grain business (rice and wheat flours, including processed products);
- Essential agricultural and food products: pork, beef from buffalo and cattle, poultry meat, fuel, vegetables, fruit and fish;
- Primary industrial products: cloth and ready-made clothing, knitted products, the primary aluminum and plastic products, paper, glass, rubber, nylon, bicycles and spare parts, leather and imitation leather;
- The procurement of scrap and discarded materials.

Private owners and the primary laborers within their families who used to directly participate in the business are still allowed to continue to work and develop their manual and technical skills within the joint business store. A private shareholder who is no longer able to work still receives a percentage of the profits distributed, which is based on the amount of liquid capital contributed by them to the joint business store.

Every worker who worked at the store when it was privately owned is retained to work within the joint business store. They are guaranteed the same income they formerly earned. They are encouraged to develop their manual skills and the potential for expanding their businesses by means of work contracts or appropriate rewards and bonuses. They are also eligible for collective welfare benefits and the other benefits provided under regulations.

The joint business store is opened at the same location currently being used by the private businessman.

The assets of the joint business store consist of the following:

- The physical area of the business, store or stand being used by the private businessman for business purposes;
- The equipment being used in business by the private owner.

The space occupied by the business that is owned by the private businessman is taken over by the joint business under a rental contract so that the business can be continued. If the space occupied by the business, store or stand is rented from the state, the cooperative business store begins paying rent on the day that the joint business is established.

The equipment being used by the private owner in the business is not incorporated in the capital of the cooperative business; rather, on the basis of the remaining use value of this equipment and the price policy set by the municipal people's committee, payment for it is made gradually to the private businessman who is entering the joint business. The money for these payments is taken from the percentage of profits allocated to the capital formation fund for the procurement of business equipment and paid in monthly or quarterly installments until paid in full.

The joint business store may not use the private residence or personal property of the private businessman. When it becomes necessary to expand the business, the prior approval of the former owner must be obtained.

The joint business store must have the capital required to meet business needs.

The capital of the private owner consists of:

1. The merchandise on hand on the day that the joint business is established, the value of which is determined in accordance with the instructions from the municipal people's committee.
2. The additional cash contributed to meet the need to maintain the business.

The capital contributed by the state-operated commerce corporation or the cooperative commerce corporation need not be the same as the amount contributed by the private businessman who is cooperating in the business. Depending upon the product sector and the nature of each store's business, more or less capital can be contributed. The primary requirement is that the concerned unit create every favorable condition possible for the joint business store to operate.

The capital pooled by the two sides is considered the liquid capital of the cooperative business, which is guaranteed by the state bank of receiving the cash required to develop the business.

Industrial and commercial taxes are assessed as follows:

1. The commercial license tax, which is collected in accordance with current regulations.
2. The business tax, which is assessed at a rate lower than the rate paid by private businesses with exceptions made for certain product sectors (or products).

3. The income tax:

- a) All profits distributed to the shares owned by the state are to be submitted for inclusion in the state budget;
- b) Private businessmen must pay income tax on the profits distributed to their shares.

The following measures are temporarily in effect:

- \* The wages and bonuses paid per share held by the private businessman are not included in profit distributions and are not subject to the income tax.
- \* Profit distributions per share that are less than 8,000 dong per month are temporarily exempt from the income tax. Only that portion of distributed profits that exceeds 8,000 dong per month is subject to the income tax. These profits are taxed at the rate of 10 percent less than the current tax rate and at a rate no higher than 60 percent.
- c) There must be full compliance with the regulations on the waiver and reduction of industrial and commercial taxes in cases in which difficulties are being encountered.

Every cooperative business store is managed by a management board that is appointed by the concerned unit and consists of the following:

- The store manager (or stand manager);
- The store assistant manager (or stand assistant manager);
- The head bookkeeper.

On the basis of business requirements and management capabilities, the former owner may be allowed to serve as store manager (stand manager) or assistant manager. If the former owner serves as assistant manager, the concerned business unit appoints a cadre to serve as store manager.

The head bookkeeper is appointed by the concerned unit.

The cooperative business store must balance its books monthly or quarterly. After deducting business expenses, taxes and other obligations required under state regulations, net profits are distributed as follows:

- From 8 to 10 percent to the business development fund for the purpose of purchasing business equipment and building material bases;
- Two percent to the social insurance fund;
- Four percent to the collective welfare fund;
- Three percent to the bonus and award fund;

--One percent to the sector's upper level;

--The remaining profits are distributed to shareholders in the cooperative on the basis of the percentage of liquid capital contributed by them to the business.

The good aspect of the approach being taken by the city is the application of transitional economic forms in socialist transformation in conjunction with balancing the interests of the state and private businessmen. Generally speaking, in all joint businesses with the state, income is higher than before as are budget revenues and the normal daily needs of those persons who have accepted the socialist transformation policy of the party and state are being satisfactorily met.

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CSO: 4209/279

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NGHE TINH PROVINCE FORMULATES 1986-1990 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 85 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Nghe Tinh Provincial Party Committee Renews Economic Leadership Methods"]

[Text] The standing committees of the Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial People's Committee in Nghe Tinh Province recently held conferences to thoroughly study the resolution of the Seventh Plenum of the Party Central Committee in connection with the formulation of economic and social objectives for 1985 and for the years from 1986 to 1990, and the formulation of an action program for each region: the coastal lowlands, the southern lowlands, the key rice growing areas, the midlands, and the highland districts along routes 7 and 48.

Members of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee and a number of sector committees went down to each area to examine the actual situation and to organize discussions for a number of district and primary level party committee echelons on the consideration of balanced plans for achieving the state plan and to propose effective plans and methods.

With a motto of plan formulation relying on the four capability sources, the rice district of Yen Thanh (in the Yen Thanh, Hung Nguyen and Nghi Loc rice area conference) proposed struggle objectives for 1985 as 80,000 tons of grain, 26 million dong in the total output value of small industry and handicrafts, 300 hectares of concentrated timber and 5 million dispersed trees, the achievement of 1.2 to 1.4 million rubles or dollars in export commodity value in primary export products such as: 700 tons of peanuts, 150 tons of sesame, 8,000 square meters of bamboo shades and 10 tons of duck feathers (the district has diverted 160 tons of paddy as an incentive for the people to collect chicken and duck feathers), and the sale of 5,000 tons of pork and 500,000 eggs to the state. In order to achieve these objectives, Yen Thanh has reorganized and redistributed social labor: 60 percent for farming, 82 percent for small industry and handicrafts, 10 percent for capital construction and 8 percent for forestry. Yen Thanh has also followed the example of outstanding production management cooperatives and production units such as Lien Thanh, Van Thanh and Production Unit 5 of Lien Thanh to stimulate the entire district in emulation to win the outstanding manager title by "pursuing and surpassing the leaders of Lien Thanh, Van Thanh and Unit 5 of Lien Thanh."

The conferences held in the southern region at Thach Ha, the coastal region at Dien Chau and the midlands at Thanh Chuong as well as in the highland complexes

all set specific objectives and clearly expressed the ability to achieve and surpass those objectives.

Based on these regional plans, the province formulated an effective provincial economic and social plan for the years from 1986 to 1990 which is precisely in keeping with local capabilities.

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CSO: 4209/327

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MARKETING COOPERATIVES STILL REQUIRE ASSISTANCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Mar 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Marketing Cooperatives"]

[Text] During the 30 years since establishment (15 March 1955 to 15 March 1985), the Vietnam marketing cooperative has gradually matured, expanded business operations and effectively served production and life.

During the past few years, thoroughly understanding the resolutions of the party and state on promoting socialist commerce and transforming privately operated commerce and market management, in conjunction with state-operated commerce, the marketing cooperatives have made many efforts on the distribution and circulation front, contributing toward the reestablishment of socialist order in marketing and in expansion of the organized market. To the present time, more than 93 percent of the villages and wards throughout the country have established marketing cooperatives with 8,879 primary level units and more than 16 million members. In the rural area alone, nearly 80 percent of the laborers participate in the cooperatives with total shares reaching 230 million dong. The provinces and cities of the south since liberation have swiftly established a marketing cooperative network from the lowlands to the highlands with 3,100 primary level units and an average of up to four marketing and trade activity points per unit.

In their operations, the marketing cooperatives have emphasized the key aspect of goods and monetary control. Many cooperatives maintain close contact with and give concern to production to create an on-the-spot source of goods in accordance with the spirit of "buying what the people must sell and selling what the people must buy." The value of agricultural products, food, marine products and handicraft items purchased by the entire sector during the past year amounted to 15.9 billion dong, an increase of 60 percent; goods purchased for the domestic trade, foreign trade, grain and public health sectors amounted to 8.6 billion dong, an increase of nearly 90 percent; and privately produced goods from local sources amounted to 7.3 million dong, an increase of more than 40 percent over the previous year. The retail sales network has significantly increased. In many locations, daily necessities such as pork, sauces, salt, vegetables and fruit, clothing, lamp oil, etc. have been distributed through the marketing cooperatives in increasingly greater and more timely amounts. Food and beverage, self-produced and processed goods and services for the people such as garment cutting, vehicle repair, beauty and barber shops and funeral and wedding catering have also been expanded. These efforts of collective commerce have contributed along with state-operated commerce toward actively supporting the production and lives of the people and toward market transformation and management.

Nevertheless, compared with requirements, the marketing cooperatives have not yet risen in a truly strong manner with many weaknesses and shortcomings still revealed in business and service activities. Along with the many cooperatives performing an excellent job such as Ward 18 of the 8th Precinct in Ho Chi Minh City, Duy Hoa in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, Hao Duoc in Tay Ninh Province, Tay Giang in Thai Binh Province, etc., there are still many substandard cooperatives with business losses and poor service. Some of the most common weaknesses in the sector are the failure to develop a spirit of initiative in business and service with dependence on goods poured out by the state; not fully exploiting the sources of agricultural products, food and small industry and handicraft items in the local area; and sitting waiting for goods, selling only to whatever extent goods are present. The overall level of retail sales by the marketing cooperative during the past year accounted for only 15 percent of the total retail sales level of the social market. These shortcomings are partially due to difficulties in cash assets and in a number of policies related to cooperative organization and operation but are primarily due to imprompt renewal of the marketing formula, lack of dynamism and the failure to maintain close contact with the production and daily living requirements of the people. Many primary level units not only have shortages of goods but sell goods of poor quality and have a sales organization which is not yet convenient for the customer and does not express socialist commercial civilization. There are also fairly many negative occurrences in marketing with situations of corruption and wasted money and goods happening without strict handling.

To strengthen the marketing cooperative is to strengthen an important force of socialist commerce. Marketing cooperatives must be perfected in all management organization and business aspects. Along with state-operated commerce, the marketing cooperative sector must truly be the expert and good housekeeper of society, actively and positively stimulating production and service in the daily lives of the people; rationally applying marketing and pricing policies aimed at concentrating goods sources in the hands of the state to the highest degree; well-organizing and managing commodity retail sales and distribution; and assisting in completing the socialist transformation of privately operated commerce and in assuring united management of the domestic market. The organization system of the sector must be strengthened and developed in accordance with the requirement for "stability in organization, strength in business and skill in management."

Party committee and administrative echelons must more closely supervise and give greater concern to development in the right direction of the marketing cooperative with attention to elementary and advanced training for and stabilization of the cadre and worker ranks in the sector. The state-operated sector must wholeheartedly assist collective commerce in trade as well as commodity forces; renew the system of commissioned buying, and gradually shift to the formula of definitive purchases and sales. State-operated and collective commerce must closely coordinate to create the composite strength of social commerce and to best implement the resolutions of the sixth and seventh plenums of the Party Central Committee on state control of the market.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HANOI MARKETING COOPERATIVES EMPHASIZE SERVICE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Upholding Revolutionary Will, Self-Reliance To Build and Protect the Fatherland, Hanoi Marketing Cooperative Sector Develops Retail Sales and Service Network"]

[Text] Besides their mission of purchasing the surplus products of producers for the state, the marketing cooperative facilities in Hanoi during the past few years have emphasized support for agricultural production and the lives of the people. Two-thirds of the village facilities have achieved a business volume of more than 1 million dong and many have achieved 2 to 3 million dong. During the past year, the Thach Ban Marketing Cooperative in Gia Lam supplied the farmers in the village with 40,000 fingerlings, 20,000 pepper plants, more than 5,000 kilograms of seed paddy and many types of agricultural hand tools worth more than 3 million dong. The villages of Van Ha, Xuan Non and Co Loa in Dong Anh, Ngoc Thuy in Gia Lam, Yen So in Hoai Duc, etc. gave concern not only for seed and implements but also supplied the cooperative members with draft animals, fertilizer, insecticide and hundreds of threshing machines, improved carts and insecticide sprayers.

During the difficult raw material and supply situation, villages and wards are still striving to process food to make soybean, tomato and fish sauces and bean cakes, and to expand the service network to repair bicycles and motor vehicles, tools and furniture, to sew and repair clothing, to cut and curl hair, and to assist in the purchase of food for child care centers, teachers and retired cadres. Most of the village and ward facilities have organized hog butchering to both answer the needs of the consumer and to participate in market management.

During 1984, the marketing cooperatives of Hanoi achieved a business and service volume of 2,112,000,000 dong; sold more than 8 tons of table salt, nearly 1,500 tons of lamp oil and 2.6 million liters of fish and other sauces, and purchased thousands of tons of sage and garlic for export, more than 2,100 tons of pork, etc. The city had 30 advanced facilities that promptly pursued and surpassed Van Ha. During 1985, the marketing cooperative sector of Hanoi is striving to achieve 4.5 billion dong and to actively expand the retail sales and service network.

AGRICULTURE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE ON 1985 TARGETS

Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 15 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Ngoc Triu, minister of agriculture: "Throughout the Country, the Farmers and Cadres of the Agriculture Sector Are Determined To Meet Agriculture's Targets for 1985"]

[Text] In 1984, our country's agriculture experienced extremely difficult and stern challenges. Repeated natural disasters struck virtually every locality of the country and occurred during all three production seasons. At the very start of the winter-spring season, prolonged, very cold weather in the North killed tens of thousands of hectares of seedlings and newly transplanted rice. In the provinces of the Mekong Delta, the floodwaters arrived early and rose rapidly, destroying more than 200,000 hectares of summer-fall rice that was about to be harvested and newly planted floating rice. Typhoon number 9 caused severe damage to the 10th month rice crops in the coastal provinces of Central Vietnam. In the northern provinces, an outbreak of insects and diseases caused serious damage to 10th month rice during the budding stage. Then, northeast winds brought in rains and low temperatures just as the main crop of 10th month rice was heading. During the first 10 days of November, due to the influence of typhoon number 9, heavy, unprecedented rains resulted in the flooding of hundreds of thousands of hectares of 10th month rice and winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops.

However, the localities and production units of the entire country, fighting back, displaying the spirit of collective ownership, displaying dynamism and creativity and availing themselves of the incentives provided under the system of product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers, quickly introduced technological advances in crop varieties, the allocation of crops, the seasonal schedule, farming techniques and so forth into production and made every effort to overcome their difficulties and continue the development of agricultural production.

In 1984, total grain output exceeded 17 million tons and was the highest grain output ever produced. Together with grain production, new levels of development continued to be reached in industrial crop production. The amount of area under the cultivation of annual industrial crops increased by 7.3 percent and perennial industrial crops by 10.7 percent compared to 1983 and also reached the highest levels ever. Although soybean production declined by

10,000 hectares compared to the previous record year, the amount of area under the cultivation of peanuts, tobacco, sugarcane,...increased rapidly.

The livestock production sector continued to develop. In particular, the cattle herd increased by 10.6 percent compared to 1983. The size of the hog herd increased and the quality of hogs improved. Due to the increased use of commercial crossbreeding, the average market weight of meat hogs reached 65 kilograms per hog. Many production units raised 8 month old hogs weighing 80 to 90 kilograms.

The changes and advances made in agriculture in 1984 against the background of repeated natural disasters confirm the tremendous capabilities that lie in the organization and guidance of production by the various levels and sectors. They were also the result of the spirit of hard work, the spirit of making every effort to overcome their difficulties, the spirit of creativity in productive labor on the part of the tens of millions of farmers throughout the country.

Quickly learning lessons and gaining experience from the realities of production last year, may the farmers and cadres of the entire sector emulate with enthusiasm to carry out the agricultural production plan beginning with the very first days of the year in order to record achievements in celebration of the historic events that take place in 1985: the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the 95th anniversary of the birth of President Ho Chi Minh and the 10th anniversary of the complete liberation of the South. The year 1985 is also the final year of the 1981-1985 Five Year Plan; at the same time, it is the year in which preparations are to be made for the third 5-year plan (1986-1990) and, as such, assumes even greater importance. The 7th Plenum of the 5th Party Central Committee pointed out: "In 1985, we must endeavor to successfully meet the four socio-economic goals and the main targets set by the 5th Congress, stabilize the economy and develop it in exact accordance with the lines and policies of the party; at the same time, urgent steps must be taken to prepare for the next 5-year plan." The plenum stressed: "Efforts must be focused on agricultural production as the front of foremost importance, the central element in which is the production of grain and food."

On the basis of thoroughly understanding and strictly complying with the resolution of the 7th Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the entire sector must concentrate its efforts on successfully completing the tasks and targets of the 1985 state plan:

- 19 million tons of grain;
- 739,800 hectares of annual industrial crops;
- 5.2 million buffalo and head of cattle;
- 13 million hogs;
- 100 million poultry;
- 800,000 tons of meat, 2 billion eggs.

Stepping up the production of grain is a matter of major socio-economic and political importance and a pressing demand in bringing about the balanced and

stable development not only of agriculture, but of the entire economy, in general. May the farmers and cadres of the entire sector make more positive, stronger and steadier efforts on the grain production front with a view toward achieving the target of 19 million tons in 1985. To raise their yields and output, localities and production units must attach importance to and apply many integrated measures, must practice intensive cultivation, practice multicropping and expand the amount of area under cultivation, among which the main guidelines, the measures of basic, long-range importance are intensive cultivation and multicropping. Practicing intensive cultivation on all fields and uniformly raising crop yields while building areas that produce a high output are effective ways to increase the output of grain. From the realities of production in recent years, every locality and production unit must learn lessons and draw experience that can be used in guiding the practices of intensive cultivation and multi-cropping. Most importantly, it is necessary to establish and maintain a correct allocation of crops and seasonal schedule and utilize main varieties that are well suited to ecological conditions, avoid unfavorable weather conditions and are resistant to a number of types of pests and diseases that usually cause serious damage within the locality. At the same time, constant attention must be paid to improving the quality of seed.

Our country's grains are rice and subsidiary food crops. Besides practicing intensive cultivation and expanding the amount of area under the cultivation of rice, full importance must be attached to subsidiary food crops, especially corn, sweet potatoes and winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops. The decline in subsidiary food crop production that has been occurring over the past several years must be stopped. We must take positive steps to practice intensive cultivation and expand the amount of area under cultivation and closely tie production to storage, processing, distribution and circulation in order to rapidly increase the output of subsidiary food crops and help to provide food for humans and feed for livestock. Importance must be attached to establishing centralized subsidiary food crop growing areas in Eastern Nam Bo and the Central Highlands.

On the basis of successfully resolving the grain problem, attention must be given to the large-scale development of industrial crop production, especially annual industrial crops. Efforts must be focused on planning and the adoption of policies and measures designed to bring about the development of annual industrial crop production that are well suited to each crop, most importantly peanuts, soybeans, tobacco, sugarcane...

We must continue to promote the development of the production of coffee, tea, sugarcane, mulberries, cotton and other crops in the state-operated as well as collective and household sectors. We must also continue to promote the policy of coordinating agriculture and forestry, establish hillside orchards and forest stands and develop the trade sector within cooperatives.

As regards hog production, the localities and basic production units must continue to improve the quality of their breeding stock, expand the use of commercial crossbreeding and artificial insemination and reorganize hog production within the collective and state-operated sectors.

We must promote the development of buffalo and cattle herds, expand the artificial insemination network and take positive steps to change and improve the conformation of buffalo and cattle. We must also promote the program for the development of industrial chicken production within the municipalities and industrial zones.

Vigorous, widespread efforts must be made to quickly introduce technological advances in production, especially technological advances that concern crop varieties, breeds of livestock, the structure of the seasons, commercial crossbreeding within livestock production and farming techniques, such as the seasonal schedule, planting density, integrated measures to prevent and control crop pests and diseases and livestock and poultry epidemics, etc.

Efforts must continue to improve the system of final product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers in keeping with the spirit of Council of Ministers' Resolution 154, that is, firmly maintaining and strongly developing agricultural production within each cooperative and production collective. We must intensify socialist transformation in the South in order to complete it by the end of 1985. Efforts to build the districts and strengthen the service units supporting agriculture within the districts must be intensified. The management, guidance and supply agencies of the central and local levels must maintain close contact with basic units and direct their support toward the basic units with a view toward creating the conditions for cooperatives and production collectives to successfully carry out production.

We must also promote the "skilled in agriculture" emulation movement and expand the various forms of economic ties and joint businesses among localities and between state-operated production units, cooperatives and production collectives in order to bring about uniform progress among units and localities.

On the momentum of the victories that have been won, by displaying greater self-reliance, by gaining a more thorough understanding of the positions and policies of the party and by tapping the spirit of collective ownership of the working people, it is our belief that our country's agriculture will reach new, stronger, more comprehensive and more stable stages of development in 1985 and the years ahead.

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CSO: 4209/279

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS GRAIN DELIVERIES IN SOUTHERN AREA

OW201407 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] A report by the grain procurement department of the Food Ministry says that--in the spirit of using grain collections in the winter-spring crop to make up for the delayed grain deliveries in the 10th-month rice crop--since the beginning of the winter-spring crop harvest the southern provinces and municipalities have firmly grasped the expected rice yields of each locality and assigned grain mobilization quotas accordingly in order to mobilize plenty of grain and commodities from the people, to rapidly deliver paddy to the rice mills run by the provincial and central levels, to ensure that production quotas are met, and to satisfactorily carry out the plan of delivering grain to the central level.

By the end of March, all the former Nam Bo provinces and municipalities had delivered over 40 percent of the planned rice quotas for the 10th-month rice crop and the 1984-85 winter-spring rice crop. The provinces of Hau Giang, Minh Hai, Cuu Long, Ben Tre, and Long An had delivered 50-70 percent of the planned norms. This year, the eastern Nam Bo provinces have delivered grain rapidly: Song Be, with over 60 percent of the plan norm; Dong Nai and Tay Ninh, with over 60 percent each; and Ho Chi Minh City, with over 50 percent.

All localities are continuing to accelerate the rate of grain deliveries and striving to complete the required grain deliveries in the shortest time possible.

CSO: 4209/338

## AGRICULTURE

## EDITORIAL ADVOCATES WATER CONSERVANCY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Expanding Contract Form in Water Conservancy Construction"]

[Text] The implementation of piecework wage and contract forms in the water conservancy construction units is an initial step in raising productivity, quality and effectiveness. With a guideline of "total and synchronized construction," the large, medium and small-scale water conservancy projects from major junctions to the ditch and canal systems have created a material and technical base to support agricultural production and daily living and to limit the effects of natural disaster and enemy destruction. The Dau Tieng Reservoir project in Tay Ninh Province, with the capacity to irrigate 170,000 hectares of rice, vegetables and subsidiary food and industrial crops, coordinating exploitation with continued construction, has provided water to irrigate more than 2,000 hectares of the winter-spring crop. Although many investment and material difficulties still exist, many water conservancy construction units have had more than 80 percent of their cadres and workers receiving piecework and project contract wages. The construction and installation rate has risen rapidly and labor productivity and machine and vehicle use capacity have increased. Project quality has been emphasized. The living standards of the cadres and workers have been stabilized and initially improved. Material and property conservation has become a conscientious action of each laborer.

The contract is the factor stimulating all aspects in the management task and introducing the water conservancy construction units to economic accounting and socialist business. Water Conservancy Construction Corporation 6 (of the Area 2 Water Conservancy Construction Enterprise Federation) has implemented total and thorough contracting. Water Conservancy Construction Corporation 1 in Lang Son has contracted individual contract items to production units; Water Conservancy Construction Corporation 1 in Thuan Hai has contracted all charges in accordance with their estimated value to the production units; and Dredger Corporation 2 has carried out synchronized contracting for all forces directly engaged in production and the management forces; initially achieving high economic results.

Nevertheless, contracting in water conservancy construction is not yet strong or uniform; and has still not developed the collective ownership spirit, dynamism and creativity of the laborer. A number of primary level units still wait for and depend on higher echelons and are slow in organizing and rearranging the production labor forces to provide sufficient jobs for all portions.

Earth excavation and embankment contracts are much more prevalent than those for construction and installation. Labor norms and piecework wage unit prices are still irrational. The management and administrative apparatus in a number of units is still cumbersome. Labor norm and wage unit price guidance and review are still not prompt or rational.

Agricultural production, primarily of grain and food, is the foremost front. Water conservancy construction units must expand and raise the quality of product contract forms to groups and laborers. First of all, they must decide on contract forms applicable to the accounting standards of the production unit such as a flat rate contract for an entire project, contracts for each project item, and contracts for each construction and installation period or one assembly line with contracted periods which are not too long. They must implement flat rate salary and bonus contracts, and coordinate wage fund contracts with material contracts and a number of management charges. In water conservancy construction, rear service organization and management apparatus formulation of plans and economic and technical norms has a decisive significance in assuring a stable and strong contract mechanism. Contract forms must be expanded with a suitable salary and bonus mechanism for the management apparatus. In water conservancy construction, materials account for more than 70 percent of the project value. Bonuses for material conservation in accordance with norms and for achieving the construction rate and project quality must be rationally stipulated.

Implementing the Resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee and the Decision of the Council of Ministers on improving the economic management mechanism in the capital construction field, construction and assembly units must achieve economic accounting and socialist business with widespread and secure contracting for a stronger change in the "The state and the people, the central government and the local area, joining in water conservancy construction" movement to swiftly place projects in use to support agriculture during 1985 and to actively prevent and control natural calamities.

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CSO: 4209/327

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION, WAGE ESTIMATES FOR LAM DONG TEA ENTERPRISE GIVEN

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 21 Feb 85 p 4

[Article by Tan Quang, Ho Chi Minh City Trade-Union Federation: "Realistic Estimates"]

[Text] The Lam Dong Federated Agro-Industrial Tea Enterprise is the largest enterprise in Lam Dong Province. It has 25 installations to plant, harvest and process the tea and coffee and occupies a large zone extending for 23 km along the Bao Loc lowlands. Five tea enterprises are in operation, and an enterprise to process black tea will go into operation on 30 April 1985, the 10th anniversary of the total victory in the resistance against America for national salvation. The enterprise now has 5,000 hectares planted in tea and 1,400 hectares planted in coffee. It produces 25 tons of tea a day. At present, the enterprise exports 2,500 tons of tea a year, 70 percent of which is exported to the Soviet Union. The enterprise now has 5,000 cadres and workers, who work at the processing plants and state farms. Of these, approximately 75 percent are trade union members who are participating actively in the trade union network at the production installations.

After studying the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the leading echelons at the enterprise discussed and unanimously adopted a new work plan and submitted struggle directions to higher echelons. Specifically:

The enterprise proposed changing its name to the Lam Dong Federation of Agro-Industrial Tea Enterprises in order to implement profit-and-loss accounting in all respects from the production installations [on up], expand the production and business rights and right of financial independence of the production installations and, at the same time, change the planning methods, balance the plans beginning with the production units and strengthen the plan control and management of the federation of enterprises.

As for forecasts for the period 1985 to 1990, the federation of enterprises will establish separate corporations for planting, harvesting and processing coffee. The area planted in tea will be increased to

10,000-12,000 hectares. By 1990, the total number of workers and civil servants will increase to 10,000 people. By 1990, tea yields will increase to 60 tons per day, and the amount of tea exported will increase to 4,000 tons per year.

Because production has expanded continually, the lives of the workers and civil servants have improved continually. Now, the average income of the workers, who work on contract, is 800 dong per month. This does not include their secondary incomes from producing [crops] and raising livestock on the family plots. In 1985, an effort will be made to raise the average income to 1,000-1,300 dong per month.

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CSO: 4209/318

AGRICULTURE

BEN HAI DISTRICT DOUBLES EXPORT GOODS LEVEL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Phuoc, Ben Hai Wired Radio Network, Binh Tri Thien Province: "Ben Hai Expands Export Goods Sources"]

[Text] The sources of export profits of Ben Hai District in Binh Tri Thien Province are the fairly rich agricultural, marine and forestry products such as pepper, coffee, fine-leaf tea, straw brooms, lobsters, sea shrimp, squid, shark fins, aloe wood, etc. With nearly 16,000 hectares of red basalt soil spread widely in both the north and the south, the district has the necessary conditions to organize areas for the specialized and concentrated cultivation of valuable export crops. For marine products, there are many lobsters in the hidden rock coves and on the sea bottom.

Before 1981, because the sources of export profits were not fully recognized, the local areas did not well-organize production, exploitation, rear services, purchasing and transportation, and a strong position had not been established in export goods. Since the middle of 1981, thanks to a thorough understanding of the resolutions and decisions of the party and state, Ben Hai has defined a production course and has considered exports as the economic spearhead of the district.

With a motto of rising from the available arable land, labor and material and technical base, Ben Hai for more than the past 3 years has promoted the production of agricultural goods for export. Besides the three state farms engaged in the specialized production of pepper, coffee and fine-leaf tea, nearly all the villages in the district with areas of basalt soil are also growing the crop varieties above. During the past 3 years, each village has sold the state an average of 1 to 4 tons of dried peppercorns. Vinh Kim Cooperative alone in one production season fulfilled its export obligations in all four products--peppercorns, fine-leaf tea, peanuts and dried red peppers. The pepper and coffee plants in the cooperative member family area also developed. Nearly all families living in the hilly areas raise export crops. Despite difficulties in grain (paddy), people in the new economic zone west of Gio Linh have still reserved capital to purchase pepper and coffee seedlings. After achieving settled farming and a settled life, Linh Thuong, one of the district's highland villages, actively developed the garden economy, primarily the raising of export crops. Each family in the economic zone west of Gio Linh raises an average of 15 to 20 pepper plants, 50 coffee plants and 50 fine-leaf tea plants. Thanks to the promotion of export crop cultivation, the pepper area of Ben Hai has risen annually by 30 to 50 hectares. In 1984 alone, the area of pepper cultivation was double that of the previous year.

The cooperatives and cooperative member families in the rice growing areas and along the coast have strongly developed the export pepper crop. Within the district are areas specializing in pepper cultivation. In 1984, the entire district raised nearly 300 hectares of peppers.

In marine products, due to the coordination of modern fishing methods with traditional experience, fishermen in the district have concentrated on catching the valuable species such as lobsters, shrimp and shark. There were previously only two cooperatives in the areas of Cua Tung and Cua Viet catching export shrimp but now an additional 10 units are engaged in that pursuit.

Ben Hai has also well-organized idle laborers in the coastal area, towns and market areas to make straw brooms, bamboo shades and woven rattan and bamboo articles for export. During 1984, the district increased its export capital by 2.5 times over 1983.

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CSO: 4209/327

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

DONG THAP SESAME--During this winter-spring season, Hong Ngu District in Dong Thap Province sowed 1,500 hectares of sesame in fields usually used for only one tenth-month floating rice crop or only for subsidiary food crops, an increase of ten-fold over the same period last year. Tan Thanh Village with 1,000 hectares and Thang Binh Village with nearly 450 hectares were the two villages with the greatest area sown in the district. The farmers sowed sesame before harvesting the tenth-month floating rice crop, both to save expenses and to assure natural conditions for strong plant growth. Through experimental growth during previous years, each hectare of sesame grown on the land of tenth-month floating rice produced a yield of 6 to 12 quintals. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 85 p 1] 7300

LAM DONG COFFEE--The Hanoi New Economic Zone in Lam Dong has prepared nearly a half million coffee plant seedlings, 500 tons of inorganic fertilizer and 250 tons of gasoline and oil to support the replanting of 300 hectares of coffee during this spring. This is the first year in which the Hanoi New Economic Zone has grown coffee on such a large scale. In order to achieve a high plant survival rate, the Hanoi New Economic Zone has designed coffee growth plots around ponds and in other areas easy to irrigate to facilitate subsequent plant care and harvest. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 85 p 1] 7300

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS--During 1985, the marketing cooperative sector throughout the country is striving to achieve 35 billion dong in agricultural products and food, including 10 billion dong in privately produced goods; and to expand the retail sales network to support the people with efforts in the rural area alone to achieve average sales of 5,000 dong and purchases of 3,500 dong per family. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 85 p 1] 7300

PADDY DELIVERIES--By 15 March, Nghe Tinh Province had delivered 2,900 tons of subsidiary food crops in paddy equivalent to state granaries, including more than 1,700 tons of dried and sliced manioc from the highland cooperatives and 1,200 tons of subsidiary food crops in paddy equivalent from the lowland cooperatives. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 85 p 1] 7300

MEKONG LAND RECLAMATION--Hanoi, 12 April (VNA)--Tien Giang Province, --one of the major rice producing provinces in the Mekong River Delta-- in the past 10 years reclaimed 16,700 hectares of virgin land for afforestation and industrial crop growing. The figure represents more than 45 percent of the province's land areas left untouched during the war. Tien Giang covers a land area of 237,000 hectares, including more than 110,000 hectares under rice and 32,000 hectares of orchards. Of the newly-reclaimed area, 10,500 hectares were put under cajeput trees, 1,600 hectares under pineapple, and 1,250 hectares under sugarcane. It has built eight state farms, including a rush growing farm and a pineapple farm, and dozens of production collectives and agricultural cooperatives in the newly-reclaimed areas. To better exploit the virgin land, people in the Plain of Reeds have put 200 more hectares under cajeput trees, helping improve the ecological environment of this war-devastated area. In recent years, state farms and afforestation centers built on the newly-reclaimed areas of Tien Giang Province have supplied materials for local industries of processing pineapple, making granulated sugar an cajeput oil for export. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 12 Apr 85]

CSO: 4200/818

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

TELEVISION BROADCASTING ANTENNA INSTALLED USING NEW METHOD

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 7 Mar 85 p 2

/Article by Doan Minh Tan: "Television Broadcasting Antenna 112 Meters Tall Installed Successfully"/

/Text/ Following the successful installation of the Tam Dao television broadcasting antenna, the machine assembly sector successfully installed the Haiphong municipal television broadcasting antenna using a new installation method.

This antenna is 112 meters tall and weighs 135 tons. It was designed by the Institute of Project Planning, Ministry of Building, and built by Federated Machine Assembly Enterprise 69, which is subordinate to the Federation of Machine Assembly Enterprises, Ministry of Building. This enterprise also proposed installation methods.

To ensure safe installation and to shorten the construction period, the enterprise used a Kobego crane in conjunction with machining a verticle climbing tower (which was designed by the Federation of Machine Assembly Enterprises) in order to install the antenna. The integrated steel structure has 16 sections. The first through the seventh sections were assembled using the Kobego crane. Those from the eighth section on up were assembled using the climbing tower. The antenna support was used as a fulcrum to gradually hoist the climbing tower. The crane was always kept above the supports being assembled in order to facilitate the positioning of the structures. This is a new method being used by the machine assembly sector when installing equipment taller than 100 meters.

Hoang The Bach, a specialist on cranes from Federated Machine Assembly Enterprise 69, made two innovations that achieved good results. First, the Kobego crane was fitted with a secondary jib. When the jib was extended to its maximum height, the crane hook reached a height of 75 meters. When the seventh section was assembled, the antenna was 75 meters tall. Thus, the electric cable had to be lifted up at the seventh section. To prevent the crane from turning over, he increased the weight at the lower half. His second innovation was to strengthen the rigid structures (welding the steel girders) and flexible structures (fastening the electric cables) between the tower and the antenna mast in order to secure the tower more firmly and increase the lifting power of the crane at the top of the tower.

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CSO: 4209/318

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PROGRESS OF KEY WATER CONSERVANCY PROJECT NOTED

OW121719 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Apr (VNA)--Construction is being speeded up at the Dau Tieng water conservancy project in Tay Ninh Province, north of Ho Chi Minh City, one of Vietnam's key projects under the construction program for the eighties.

The project is partly financed by the International Development Association of the World Bank, the OPEC Special Fund, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, and Holland.

Construction of this biggest water conservancy works of the country so far started on 29 April 1981. The reservoir is designed to hold 1,450 million cubic metres of water to irrigate 172,000 hectares of crop land in Tay Ninh Province. It includes a 1,100 metre main dam and a 29-km embankment which together would form a 270-square kilometre artificial lake, and two systems of canals totalling 90 kilometres to irrigate an additional 20,000 hectares in Cu Chi District on the outskirts of Ho Chi Minh City.

The project is located in a former resistance base of South Vietnam during the anti-U.S. war and the site of many big enemy operations including the "Junction City."

The main dam stretching 1,100 metres across the Saigon River has nearly reached the designed height. The 29-km embankment is also nearing completion while the spillway which needed 20,000 cubic metres of concrete has been completed. Since the 1984 rainy season, the reservoir has been holding about 670 million cubic metres of water, about one-third of which have been irrigating the paddies in this winter-spring crop, one year ahead of schedule. The two systems of canals have also been 70 percent achieved. The west canal has brought water to as far as Tan Bien District close to the border with Kampuchea.

The building of this major works is a vivid illustration of the guideline of combining the state and the people, the central and the local governments in building irrigation works, and combining mechanized with manual means.

Each year, the population of Tay Ninh contributed millions of workdays to the building of the Dau Tieng Reservoir. In 1982, they moved 2.5 million cubic metres of earth. The figure rose to nearly three million in 1984. More than half of the workdays spent on the main dam were contributed by the local people who also dug the canals and did other jobs, including the covering with grass. So far, over one billion dong has been spent by the government on the construction of the principal installations while the province has spent hundreds of millions of dong on manpower and food supplies.

On 10 January 1985 water from the reservoir began flowing into the canal to irrigate 20,000 hectares of water-scarce crop land in several districts of Tay Ninh Province.

CSO: 4200/807

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

BIEN HOA-VUNG TAU LANDLINE--On the 55th anniversary of the founding of our glorious Communist Party of Vietnam, on 1 February 1985 at Vung Tau City, the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone People's Committee, the Landline Construction and Installation Corporation and Station 2, held a ceremony to begin construction on the 90-km Bien Hoa-Vung Tau 110-kw oil and gas landline. The purpose of this is to support exploration and expand the oil and gas industry at additional locations in the south and, at the same time, improve the standard of living and expand tourism at Vung Tau. At this formal ceremony, Mai Cao Can, the director of the Landline Construction and Installation Corporation and Station 2, assured the Soviet and Vietnamese delegates in Vung Tau that the corporation will complete this landline within 9 months, 15 days ahead of schedule.  
[Text] [Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 21 Feb 85 p 2] 11943

CSO: 4209/318

LIGHT INDUSTRY

NEED TO IMPROVE STATE CLOTHING SHOPS, CONTROL PRIVATE SHOPS DISCUSSED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET Vietnamese 27 Feb 85 p 15

[Readers' Forum Column by Hoang cong The, Hanoi: "A Few Thoughts On Ready-Made Clothing"]

[Text] Something that is quite obvious is that there has been a proliferation of clothing shops. Clothing shops have sprouted like mushrooms in every street in Hanoi just as they have in all the cities, towns, villages and hamlets. These shops range in size from stalls with room for only a single machine to cooperate teams and cooperatives. Some people welcome this. They feel that people's needs are increasing, that more commodities (fabrics) are available and that the purchasing power of the people is increasing. Because of this, the ready-made clothing sector is making great advances.

But looking into this more deeply, things are quite different. Our country is still encountering many difficulties. The output of our textile sector cannot yet satisfy the needs of the people. Using every means possible, the state is trying to import more fabrics in order to satisfy consumption needs. But turning every meter of that cloth into clothing is another matter.

Private clothing shops have been opened in a rapid and disorderly manner, and this poses a major question for people concerned with ready-made clothing: How should the clothing shops be organized and controlled in order to protect the interests of the consumers and [solve] the economic and social control problems?

Recently, those who have gone to state-operated clothing stores in Hanoi have encountered many problems. People have to wait in long lines to get measured, and they have to return several times before their clothes are ready--and even then they still don't fit. Customers have become disgusted with this and have begun going to private shops instead even though they know that these shops are expensive.

Do all these state-operated clothing shops lack a spirit of responsibility? That is part of the problem. But the main thing is still the organization and management of this sector.

Almost all of the clothing shops in Hanoi are subordinate to the ready-made clothing stations or are directly managed by the Hanoi Fabric Corporation. Hanoi has six ready-made clothing stations. Each station has many tasks. They must make clothes on contract, make ready-made clothes, process other types of goods and make clothes for customers. Also, at the end of last year, the stations were given the task of selling cloth in order to redeem the year-end ration stamps and coupons of the people at a time when the clothing needs had not been satisfied.

In Hanoi City, which has a population of more than 2 million people, the entire Hanoi ready-made clothing sector has only about 1,000 sewing machines, but it is still responsible for so many tasks. And so customers have to wait for long periods to get clothes made. As for investments and expansion, in recent years, the number of stations, sewing machines, shops and laborers has increased very slowly.

The reason for this state of affairs is that the importance of making clothes for people has not been recognized. The mechanism and organization are inefficient and so "own child, foster child" situations still occur.

By nature, the tailoring sector is a service sector. But for a long time now, in Hanoi this sector has also been functioning as a fabric corporation, a single business sector. If we want ready-made clothing, there must be cloth. Perhaps this is why this task has been turned over to this corporation. As compared with the total volume of trade of the cloth corporation, the value of gross production of the Hanoi ready-made clothing sector, a service sector, is very low. Because there are still many difficulties concerning equipment, procedures and policies and organization and management, consumer needs cannot be satisfied. The ready-made clothing sector is just as important to social life as other circulation and distribution sectors.

At the same time, the privately-operated shops are chasing profits and increasing prices. They are in effect blackmailing the customers. They run after inexpensive [items] and are expanding freely.

In the collective zones, to date, there are just "signs" on the outside. Inside, it is the strongest who prevail. Organization and management are loose. Other sectors do not help provide materials such as needles, thread and buttons, machinery or equipment or create production conditions and so many cooperatives have "killed" the customers.

At present, there are many manifestations of people owning clothing shops but not knowing how to sew. Most hire workers or foremen or, making use of their shops, they obtain goods and take them to families that have sewing machines. As middlemen, they exploit people. People who need to have some clothes mended have a difficult time finding a shop to do the work for them. And if they do happen to find a shop, the cost of the work is very high.

Recently, several shops in Hanoi have displayed clothes of various designs and organized competitions in designing beautiful and fashionable clothing. This is a very worthwhile activity and should be praised and encouraged. Recently, the state advocated organizing joint private-state clothing shops with the aim of making things easier for the people and stepping up socialist transformation of the ready-made clothing sector. But even with such a major policy, Hanoi has still failed to expand greatly.

Dong Da Ward in Hanoi chose Kham Thien Street as a test point in implementing the above policy. After just a short period of time, this street had more than 130 families to make clothes. Of these, 10 families were not registered. This street mobilized more than a dozen families to carry on joint operations with the state. But during the past 3-4 months, nothing has been done. Now, there are no production shops and the responsible office ended up in a room on the second floor of the subward committee. When the reason for this situation is asked, each sector blames another, and the lack of close cooperation between the various echelons persists.

In Hanoi, the provinces and other large cities, the other service sectors and echelons must clarify this policy and implement suitable organizational and managerial measures to solve the present problems, promptly satisfy the needs of society and ensure the rights of the consumers.

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CSO: 4209/318

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

YARN PRODUCTION--Due to good production condition preparations, especially in the various types of raw materials and primary supplies and in good equipment repair, during the first quarter of this year, the Dong Nam Spinning Mill in Ho Chi Minh City produced 550 tons of export yarn, half the total 1984 export yarn total. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Mar 85 p 1] 7300

CSO: 4209/327

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS--Applying the motto of the "state and the people working together," 16 provinces, cities and special zones have newly constructed 538 wired radio stations and have 2,279 stations in villages, wards, cooperatives, agencies, enterprises, work sites and state farms with 10,000 public loudspeakers and 67,538 family loudspeakers. During the year, the provinces in the south have also deployed 28 ultra shortwave district and town stations and established 958 station listening teams and 3,502 locations to watch television. The Vietnam Radio and Television Commission has awarded the radio stations of An Giang and Hau Giang provinces the outstanding unit banner and many other units have received advanced unit banners and commendations. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Mar 85 p 1] 7300

HA NAM NINH RADIO--So far, Ha Nam Ninh has 493 radio stations and wired-radio stations, equipped with 95,518 loudspeakers for transmission to installations and families. Provincial authorities have had more ultra-short-wave transmitters installed in 15 districts to further help in radio transmission. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Apr 85]

CSO: 4200/818

LABOR

COLUMNIST: LABOR ACCIDENTS MUST BE REPORTED, INVESTIGATED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 7 Mar 85 p 7

[Attention to Safety column by An toan Vien [Safety Person]: "Many Labor Accidents In Which People Are Killed Are Not Reported"]

[Text] Recently, the number of labor accidents nationwide has declined greatly. However, the number of people killed in labor accidents has declined very little. In some localities, the number of labor accidents in which people are killed has increased greatly. Something that is important is that when labor accidents occur and people are killed, many production installations fail to report this to higher echelons.

Take Dong Nai Province, for example. Not including previous years, during just the first 9 months of 1984, the number of labor accidents increased 2.9 times and the number of deaths from such accidents increased 1.33 times as compared with the same period in 1983. Half of these deaths were not reported to higher echelons by the production installations.

Joint Ministry of Labor and Public Health and Vietnamese Confederation of Trade Unions Decision No 45 of 30 March 1982 stipulated that "when people are killed in a labor accident, the head of the agency or enterprise must report this as quickly as possible to the labor-public health agency and trade union organization. When a report on a death resulting from a labor accident is received, the labor-public health agency and the trade union organization must immediately investigate the matter and file a report on the results of the investigation within 15 days."

At present, few management cadres understand the significance or purpose of investigating and reporting [accidents]. They say that everytime there is a labor accident, this causes trouble for them. They are even afraid that this will harm performance and so they do not report it to higher echelons.

An Toan Vien would like to remind people that there are many measures for preventing labor accidents. Reporting, investigating and finding the causes of labor accidents in which people are killed are the most active ways to prevent similar labor accidents from occurring again and to prevent labor accidents in general.

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CSO: 4209/318

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

CHANGES IN FAMILY LIFE, STATUS OF WOMEN DISCUSSED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 27 Feb 85 pp 5, 4

[Report by Professor Le Thi presented at a scientific conference in New Dehli: "Advances Made By Women and Changes In Vietnamese Families"]

[Text] A scientific conference was held recently in New Dehli on the topic "Women and Families in Southeast Asia." During the 5-day conference, more than 100 reports on research methodology and economic, cultural, educational, social and women's affairs were presented. The Vietnamese delegation presented two reports on the role of Vietnamese women and their families. These were presented by Professor Le Thi, the acting director of the Institute of Philosophy and the head of the research program on "Female Laborers and Families in Vietnam." The following are excerpts from the reports presented at the conference by Professor Le Thi.

1. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the administration of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Vietnamese women have made great changes. During the past fourty years, with their social position and role, mode of making a living, mode of life and cultural and political standares, women have held an important position in industrial production and in managing the affairs of the cooperatives. At the same time, women have usually been the backbone of the family. On the other hand, there has been a rather strong shift of female laborers from agriculture to other economic sectors (46 percent of the workers and civil servants are women). This has clearly increased the role of the women in the country's basic spheres of activity. The ranks of female scientific and technical cadres and female technical workers with professional standards have grown continually, and this has transformed the quality of the female laborers. From performing only simple tasks and receiving low wages, more and more women are undertaking technical tasks and being paid high wages.

Today, Vietnamese women are making great advances in their mode of making a living, occupations and mode of life. They have a broad relationship with society in many environments: activities at factories, work sites,

state farms, agencies and cooperatives and activities in mass organizations and in the classroom. Receiving rich and varied currents of information, their range of vision has been expanded. They are no longer confined to the family sphere as before. Their understanding of the rights and duties of women in the new society has been increased. These changes have had a direct effect on the personalities of the women and on their views on marriage and family.

2. From the traditional type of family of the past, during the past 20-30 years, under the influence of the state's policies and because of women's participation in social activities, the Vietnamese family has undergone many changes in structure and function. Based on the laws, socialization has been strengthened along with individualizing family members.

By what special features are these changes in Vietnamese family relationships characterized?

First of all is the development of freedom and independence and democratic equality in the relationship among family members--between husband and wife and between parents and children. The authority of the husband, or father, has declined. At the same time, the number of divorces has increased. Children have ideas independent of those of their parents.

More and more women are participating in social labor, and their standards are improving. The result of this is that the relationship between husband and wife is becoming more equal concerning the economic aspect and concerning responsibility for managing family affairs and raising the children. Women are more free to marry and divorce as they want since they now have greater economic and social independence. At the same time, this has created many problems that must be solved in order to ensure that women can work, raise their young children and continue to take care of their families.

The rapid development of the intellectual and psychological aspects of children is widespread in many Vietnamese families today. Children have higher cultural standards than their parents. Children have contact with society and friends, much information is available to them and they understand things quickly and so it is not easy to get them to accept all the ideas of their parents. Thus, educating the children has special difficulties that are different from those of the past. At the same time, children are now economically dependent on their parents for a longer time (they usually finish school and go to work when they are 22 or 23 years old).

The state is now providing help with and carrying out many family and economic functions. This includes providing help with the birth and rearing of children, health maintenance and family household work.

As for economic functions, today many families of workers, civil servants and cooperative members are no longer independent economic units. Instead, they do work based on the plans of the state and cooperative and are paid based on the principles of socialist distribution. However, because of the importance of sideline businesses, the family still plays a very active role in production and will continue to be an important labor unit. Families must provide food, clothing and shelter for the family members, and this is a heavy burden. Because of this, the family is a consumer unit that has a great influence on the state's production and commodity distribution and circulation plans.

Today, the birth of children is no longer the separate affair of each family. The policies of the state are affecting many aspects in order to limit the number of births since the population is increasing too rapidly. Because of this, giving birth also has a social aspect.

As for maintaining health and protecting family members from physical harm, the state is playing a more important role in maintaining public order and security, providing health services and, in particular, protecting the health of the women and children.

There are two aspects concerning psychological and emotional functions and the education of children. On one hand, the state has many organizations whose task is to help the families rear and look after the children until they mature. At the same time, the psychological, emotional and educational functions of the family are becoming more and more important in family life. Family life is becoming more and more important (there must be psychological, emotional and ideological harmony between husband and wife and between parents and children). More and more, giving birth and raising children is becoming an emotional function for many families. Children are a source of joy to their parents and not a form of commercial investment for the future (having heirs).

The development of the Vietnamese family does not mean that there must be a break with the past. The wonderful family traditions are being preserved. Educating people about the wonderful traditions of the people--which is being done by many state agencies, mass organizations and social organizations--has been closely tied to heightening and manifesting the precious ideas and feelings of the Vietnamese people and of the Vietnamese family in order to build the new socialist family.

The Vietnamese family is in the process of changing and developing. This poses many social problems that must be solved, particularly in conditions in which the country has been at war for 30 years and now faces heavy tasks in building and defending the fatherland and in which the standard of living is low and there are many economic problems. Improving the material and spiritual lives of the families, particularly in the cities and concentrated industrial zones, providing help so that the women can produce, work and raise their young children, strengthening public services along with satisfying the rational consumer

need of the families, strengthening the [institutions] of marriage and family and encouraging planned parenthood and good child-rearing practices are the urgent problems that the state must solve. Also, social organizations must give attention to these problems, and scientists who specialize in women's and family matters must study these problems and make timely recommendations.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Lê Quý An [LEE QUYS AN]

Vice Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission, Member of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 19 January 1985 he attended the 10th Conference of the Vietnam-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. (HANOI MOI 23 Jan 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Bá [NGUYEENX BAS]

Deputy Director of the Chemicals General Department; on 19 January 1985 he attended the 10th Conference of Vietnam-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation in Vietnam. (HANOI MOI 23 Jan 85 p 1)

Võ Thái Bảo [VOX THAIS BAOR]

\*Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, An Giang Province; he was present when Truong-Chinh visited An Giang at the end of January 1985. (HANOI MOI 5 Feb 85 p 4)

Nguyễn Thị Báu [NGUYEENX THIJ BAUS]

\*Deputy Head of the Textile Research Institute, Ministry of Light Industry; her article on Vietnamese cotton fabrics appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Dec 84 p 21)

Nguyễn Chân [NGUYEENX CHAAN]

Alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee; on 15 February 1985 he presided over a meeting of the Vietnam-Poland Friendship Association in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 16 Feb 85 p 4)

Nguyen Chan [NGUYEENX CHAANS]

\*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Dien Ban District, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province; he made a report about his district to Truong-Chinh, Chairman of the Council of State, when the latter visited Quang Nam-Da Nang in January 1985. (NHAN DAN 16 Jan 85 pp 1-4)

Lam Ba Chau [LAAM BAS CHAAU]

Secretary General of the Association of Vietnamese in France; recently he went to the Vietnamese Embassy in Paris to give to Ambassador Ha Van Lau 466,319 francs to help the construction of Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 22 Feb 85 p 4)

Le Cong Chung [LEE COONG CHUNG]

\*Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he attended a CPV party organization congress of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 31 Jan 85 p 3)

Le Thanh Cong [LEE THANHF COONG]

Vice Minister of Culture; on 5 January 1985, by the Directive of the Council of Ministers he was appointed Standing Member of the committee that organizes the annual Economic and Technological Exhibition in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 12 Jan 85 p 1)

Chu Thuong Dan [CHU THUWONGF ZAAN]

\*Deputy Head of the Communications, Construction and Water Conservancy Department, State Science and Technology Commission; his article on rock mechanics appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Dec 84 p 23)

Xuan Dieu [XUAAN DIEEUJ], Poet

\*Chairman of the Poetry Committee of the Vietnamese Writers Association; on 5, 6 March 1985 he spoke at a conference of the Association in Da Nang. (VAN NGHE 2 Mar 85 p 2)

Hoang Trong Dai [HOANGF TRONGJ DAIJ]

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, Member of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 19 January 1985 he attended the 10th Conference of the Vietnam-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. (HANOI MOI 23 Jan 85 p 1)

Nguyen Anh De [NGUYEENX ANH DEEJ], Lt General, deceased

Member of the CPV, Commander of the Special Operations Branch; he was born in 1921 at Tien Phuong Village, Chuong My District, Ha Son Binh Province; he died on 7 March 1985 at Medical Hospital 108 after a period of illness. (NHAN DAN 11 Mar 85 p 1)

Trần Anh Điện [TRAANF ANH DIEENF]

\*Alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee; Secretary of the CPV Committee, An Giang Province; he was present when Truong-Chinh visited An Giang in January 1985. (HANOI MOI 5 Feb 85 p 4)

Chu Đô [CHU DOOX]

\*Deputy Director of the Oil and Natural Gas General Department; on 19 January 1985 he attended the 10th Conference of Vietnam-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation in Vietnam. (HANOI MOI 23 Jan 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Nam Hải [NGUYEENX NAM HAIR]

\*Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; recently he made Lunar New Years visits to subordinate agencies. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 31 Jan 85 p 2)

Phạm Hải [PHAMJ HAIR]

\*Vice Chairman of the People Committee, Kien An District, Hai Phong; in February 1985 he attended a seminar on "Production Development and Agricultural Product Protection" at the Vietnam Journalist Center in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 11 Feb 85 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Hán [NGUYEENX VAWN HANS]

Director of the Vietnam Television Station; in February 1985 he attended a seminar on "Production Development and Agricultural Product Protection" at the Vietnam Journalist Center in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 11 Feb 85 p 4)

Tết Hạnh [TEES HANH], Poet

\*Chairman of the Translation Committee of the Association of Vietnamese Writers; on 5, 6 March 1985, he spoke at a conference of the Association in Da Nang. (VAN NGHE 2 Mar 85)

Nguyễn Thị Hạnh [NGUYEENX THIJ HAWNGF]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; in January 1985 she was appointed a Member of the all Vietnam Steering Committee for 1st Physical Education and Sports Congress. (HANOI MOI 26 Jan 85 p 1)

Ngo Quốc Hạnh [NGOO QUOOCS HANHJ]

\*Vice Minister of Internal Trade; on 2 February 1985 he attended a ceremony signing a barter agreement between Vietnam and Albania. (NHAN DAN 7 Feb 85 p 1)

Nguyen Thi Hang [NGUYEENX THIJ HAWNGF]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 21 February 1985 she spoke at the meeting of the Guidance Committee for the first National Congress of Physical Education and Sports. (THE DUC THE THAO 26 Feb 85 p 1)

Bui Hien<sup>2</sup> [BUIF HIEENR], writer

Chairman of the Prose Committee of the Association of Vietnamese Writers; he spoke at the 3rd conference of the Association in Da Nang on 5, 6 March 1985. (VAN NGHE 2 Mar 85 p 3)

Do Van Hien [DAOF VAWN HIEENJ]

Chairman of the Haiphong Municipal Catholic Liaison Committee; his article appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI CONG GIAO VIETNAM 3 Mar 85)

Nguyen Hoa [NGUYEENX HOA]

Charge d'Affaires in Kampuchea; Specialist Representative of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army [Đại Biểu Chuyên Gia Bộ Đội Tỉnh Nguyễn Vietnam]; on 18 February 1985 he was at a meeting to commemorate the 6th anniversary of the signing of the Friendship Treaty between Vietnam and Cambodia. (HANOI MOI 18 Feb 85 p 4)

Tran Hoan [TRAANF HOANF]

\*Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Hanoi Municipality, Head of the Propaganda and Training of Arts and Letter Department of the CPV Committee, Hanoi Municipality; on 25 January 1985 he was at a ceremony commemorating the 196th anniversary of the Ngoc Hoi-Dong Da victory of Nguyen Hue [Emperor Quang Trung]. (HANOI MOI 26 Jan 85 p 1)

Pham Hong [PHAMJ HOONGF]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; on 16 March 1985 he attended a meeting commemorating the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Gia Lai-Kon Tum. (NHAN DAN 17 Mar 85 p 1)

Pham Van Hong [PHAMJ VAWN HOONGF]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoan Kiem Ward, Hanoi; on 26 February 1985 he attended a meeting to commemorate "Doctor's Day" at Hoan Kiem Ward. (HANOI MOI 27 Feb 85 p 1)

Tran Dinh Hoe [TRAANF DINHF HOEF]

\*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association, Hanoi branch; on 18 February 1985, he attended a meeting and an exhibit about Cambodia that were held to commemorate the 6th anniversary of the signing of a Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia. (HANOI MOI 21 Feb 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Hương [NGUYEENX VAWN HUOWNGF]

Deputy Director of the Office of the Council of Ministers; on 23 January 1985 he was in a group that accompanied Vo Nguyen Giap to pay a visit to Dong Da ward to extend the New Year (lunar) wishes to the people. (HANOI MOI 23 Jan 85 p 4)

Đỗ Quốc Hưng [DOOX QUOOC HUNGF]

\*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee of the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; his article about his special zone and its sister city, the Russian oil city Baku, appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 17 Mar 85 p 4)

Chinh Huu [CHINHS HUWUX], Poet

Member of the Secretarial Committee of the Association of Vietnamese Writers; on 5, 6 February 1985 he was present at the third conference of his group in Da Nang. (VAN NGHE 2 Mar 85 p 2)

Nguyễn Thê Huu [NGUYEENX THEES HUWUX]

\*Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, An Giang Province; he was present when Truong-Chinh visited An Giang in January 1985. (HANOI MOI 5 Feb 85 p 4)

Vũ Mỹ Kế [VUF MYX KER]

\*Member of the Economic, Social and Budget Committee of the National Assembly; on 16 March 1985, he/she was in a group that accompanied Chairman of National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho on a tour to visit some European and South American countries. (NHAN DAN 17 Mar 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Kha [NGUYEENX VAWN KHA]

Minister of Engineering and Metallurgy; on 5, 6 January 1985 he attended an international meeting of the machine manufacturing cooperating committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) in Moscow. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 85 p 4)

Nguyễn Khai [NGUYEENX KHAIR], Writer

Chairman of the Stage Play Committee of the Vietnamese Writers Association; on 5, 6 March 1985, he spoke at a conference of the Association in Da Nang. (VAN NGHE 2 Mar 85 p 2)

Võ Văn Kiết [VOX VAWN KIEETJ]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPV; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; \*Chairman of the Steering Committee for the first National Assembly of Physical Education and Sports in 1985; on 14-16 February 1985 he attended a meeting by the General Department of Physical Education and Sports to review work done in 1984 and set tasks for 1985. (NHAN DAN 19 Feb 85 p 1)

Đào Văn Kinh [DAOF VAWN KINHS]

\*Deputy Head of Agriculture College No 1, Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education; his article on the application of scientific advances to agriculture appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Dec 84 p 26)

Ksor Krđn [KSOR KROWN]

Secretary of the CPV Committee, Gia Lai-Kon Tum; his article on the 10 year progress of his province appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 17 Mar 85 p 3)

Đinh Bá Lãm [DINH BAS LAMX], deceased

Born on 15 January 1932 at Dien Minh, Dien Ban District, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, Member of the CPV, Head of the Worker Safety Science and Technology Institute, Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, former Head of the Institute for Scientific and Technical Research in Labor Safety (Vien nghien cuu khoa hoc ky thuat bao ho lao dong); he died on 10 February 1985 of a sudden illness at Thong Nhat Hospital in Ho Chi Minh city. (NHAN DAN 12 Feb 85 p 4)

Dương Văn Lập [ZUWOWNG VAWN LAAPJ]

\*Deputy Head of the Agricultural Department, CPV Committee, Tien Giang Province; his article about the improvement of agriculture in his province appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Feb 85 p 2)

Hà Văn Lâu [HAF VAWN LAAU]

\*SRV Ambassador to France; on 12 February 1985 he attended a ceremony commemorating the 25th anniversary of the French Communist Party at the Headquarters of the French Communist Central Committee in France. (NHAN DAN 14 Feb 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Lê [NGUYEENX NGOCJ LEE]

\*Vice Minister of Engineering and Metallurgy; on 19 January 1985 he attended the 10th Conference of Vietnam-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. (HANOI MOI 23 Jan 85 p 1)

Trần Lê [TRAANF LEE]

Chief of the People's Supreme Procuratorate; recently he attended a meeting by the office of the People's Supreme Procuratorate to review 1984 work and make plans for 1985. (HANOI MOI 13 Feb 85 p 1)

Đặng Đình Long [DAWNGJ DINHF LONG]

Deputy Chief of Cabinet in the Office of the Premier; on 5 January 1985, by the directive of the Council of Ministers, he was appointed Member of the committee that organizes the annual economic and technology exhibition. (HANOI MOI 12 Jan 85 p 1)

Pham Tam Long [PHAMJ TAAM LONG]

Director of the Public Security Service, Hanoi; on 21 February 1985 he was present to greet Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, when the latter went to a meeting of the Hanoi Security Service. (HANOI MOI 25 Feb 85 p 1)

Ly Tai Luu [LYS TAIF LUANJ]

\*Vice Minister of Finance; on 10 March 1985 he was present at the signing of an agreement of financial cooperation between Vietnam and Laos. (NHAN DAN 12 Mar 85 p 4)

Hoang Dinh Luyen [HOANGF DINHF LUYEENS], \*Colonel

Of the Planning Institute, Ministry of National Defense; his article on mapping appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 16 Dec 84 p 1)

Tran Van Luu [TRAANF VAWN LUWJ]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; recently he made Lunar New Years visits to subordinate agencies. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 31 Jan 85 p 2)

Bui Danh Luu [BUIF ZANH LUWU]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; on 19 January 1985 he attended the 10th Conference of Vietnam-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. (HANOI MOI 23 Jan 85 p 1)

Luu Thi Phuong Mai [LUWU THIJ PHUWOWNG MAI]

Vice Minister of Food Industry; on 19 January 1985 she attended the 10th Conference of the Vietnam-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. (HANOI MOI 23 Jan 85 p 1)

Huu Mai [HUWUX MAI], Writer

Chairman of the Works with Subjects About the Revolutionary War and the Armed Forces Committee of the Vietnamese Writers Association; on 5, 6 March 1985 he spoke at a conference of the Association in Da Nang. (VAN NGHE 2 Mar 85 p 2)

Vu Khae Man [VUX KHAWCS MAANX]

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; on 15 January 1985 he was at a meeting of the Water Conservancy Ministry to review work done in 1984 and promote work plans for 1985. (HANOI MOI 16 Jan 85 p 1)

Ngo Van Minh [NGOO VAWN MINH]

\*Acting Head of the Construction Materials Institute, Ministry of Building; his article on his institute appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Dec 84 p 17)

Nguyen Minh [NGUYEENX MINH]

Deputy Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; his article appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 27 Feb 85 p 2)

Y Mot [Y MOOTJ]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Gia Lai-Kon Tum; on 16 March 1985, she attended a meeting commemorating the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Gia Lai-Kon Tum. (NHAN DAN 17 Mar 85 p 1)

Pham Duc Nam [PHAMJ DUWCS NAM]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province; he reported to Truong-Chinh, Chairman of the Council of State, about his Province when Truong-Chinh visited Quang Nam-Da Nang in January 1985. (NHAN DAN 16 Jan 85 p 4)

Vu Trong Nam [VUX TRONGJ NAM]

Vice Minister of Home Trade; on 5 January 1985, by the directive of the Council of Ministers, he was appointed Member of the committee that organizes the annual Economic and Technology exhibition. (HANOI MOI 12 Jan 85 p 1)

Vu Tu Nam [VUX TUS NAM]

Director of Tac Pham Moi Publishing House; on 5-6 March 1985 he spoke at the third conference of the Association of Vietnamese Writers in Da Nang. (VAN NGHE 2 Mar 85 p 2)

Vo Thanh Phong [VOX THANH PHONG]

\*Deputy Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Assault Youth Force, Ho Chi Minh City; his article about constructing a new life for his group appeared in the cited source. (THANH NIEN Jan 85 p 6)

Nguyen Xuan Phong [NGUYEEN XUAAN PHONG]

\*Counselor at the Vietnamese Embassy in Cuba; on 4 February 1985 he was at the ceremony to exchange Consular Agreements between Vietnam and Cuba that were signed previously in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 6 Feb 85 p 4)

Đỗ Hoàng Phú [DOOX HOANGF PHUS]

\*Trade Counselor of the Embassy of Vietnam to the GDR; on 10 March 1985, he was present at the international fair in East Germany as chairman of the Vietnamese booth. (NHAN DAN 12 Mar 85 p 4)

Đoàn Phưởng [DOANF PHUWOWNG]

Vice Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; on 5 January 1985, by the directive of the Council of Ministers, he was appointed Member of the committee that organizes the annual Economic and Technology exhibition. (HANOI MOI 12 Jan 85 p 1)

Đường Văn Phúc [ZUWOWNG VAWN PHUCS]

\*Deputy Director of the Office of the Council of Ministers; on 24 January 1985 he was in a group to say good-bye to General Vo Nguyen Giap when the latter went on a tour to visit different countries. (HANOI MOI 25 Jan 85 p 1)

Trần Thọ Nghi [TRAANF THOJ NGHIJ]

\*Head of the Regional and Territorial Balance Department, State Planning Commission; his article "Some Problems with Improving Plan Preparation for Socio-Economic Development of Localities" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI KE HOACH HOA Nov 84 p 3)

Trần Ngọc [TRAANF NGOJ]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Ba Dinh Ward, Hanoi; on 27 February 1985 he attended a ceremony commemorating "Doctor's Day" at Ba Dinh Ward. (HANOI MOI 26 Feb 85 p 1)

Huỳnh Ngọc [HUXW NGCOJ]

Director of NGOAI VAN Publishing House, Editor in chief of the magazine VIETNAMESE STUDIES; his article about a Russian book titled "Who Is Against Disarmament" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 27 Feb 85 p 13)

Ho Khắc Nhân [HOOF KHAWCS NHAAN]

Director of the Building Service, Hanoi; his article "Continuing Efforts by the Hanoi Building Sector" appeared in the cited source. (XAY DUNG Dec 84 p 6)

Lê Văn Nhùng [LEE VAWN NHUNG]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Secretary of the CPV committee, An Giang Province; he was present when Truong-chinh visited An Giang in January 1985. (HANOI MOI 5 Feb 85 p 4)

Nguyen Đức Phan [NGUYEENX DUWCS PHAN]

Vice Minister of Mines and Coal; on 19 January 1985 he attended the 10th Conference of Vietnam-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. (HANOI MOI 23 Jan 85 p 1)

Tăng Văn Phúc [TAWNG VAWN PHUCS]

Vice Minister of Power; \*Member of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 19 January 1985 he attended the 10th Conference of the Vietnam-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. (HANOI MOI 23 Jan 85 p 1)

Đoan Phuong [DOANF PHUWOWNG]

Vice Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; \*Head of the Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control/General Department, State Science and Technology Commission; his article on his organization appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Dec 84 p 1)

Tran Phuong [TRAANF PHUWOWNG]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; on 19 February 1985 he was with a group that welcomed Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, when Giap returned to Vietnam after a trip to Algeria, Libya, Russia and Hungary. (NHAN DAN 21 Feb 85 p 1)

Phan Quang [PHAN QUANG]

Head of Newspapers Department of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee; he was at a meeting to celebrate the inauguration of the newspaper TUOI TRE THU DO. (HANOI MOI 5 Jan 85 p 1)

Chu Văn Quy [CHU VAWN QUYS]

\*Deputy Head of the Planning Department, Ministry of Light Industry; his article "Thoughts on Improving Preparation of Production Plans in Industrial Enterprises" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI KE HOACH HOA Nov 84 p 16)

Tran Văn Quy [TRAANF VAWN QUYS]

\*Head of the Ferrous Metals Institute, Ministry of Engineering and Metals; his article on research in ferrous metal appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Dec 84 p 15)

Bùi San [BUIF SAN]

Former Member of the 5th Region Lao Dong Party Committee at the time of the Spring 1975 campaign; on 9 March 1985 he attended a meeting to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Buon Ma Thuot in 1975. (NHAN DAN 10 Mar 85 p 1)

Đô Quốc Sâm [DOOX QUOOC SAM]

Chairman of the State Capital Construction Commission; he was present at conference about "The development of housing construction and improvement" on 14, 15 February 1985 in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 16 Feb 85 p 1)

Võ Khắc Sương [VOX KHAUC SUWOWG], Colonel

\*Commander of the Provincial Military Command, An Giang Province; he was present when Truong-Chinh visited An Giang in January 1985. (HANOI MOI 5 Feb 85 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Sỹ [NGUYEENX VAWN SYX]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; on 16 March 1985 he attended a meeting commemorating the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Gia Lai-Kon Tum. (NHAN DAN 17 Mar 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Sỹ [NGUYEENX VAUN SYX], Major General

\*Deputy Commander of the 9th Military Region; he was present when Truong-Chinh visited An Giang in January 1985. (HANOI MOI 5 Feb 85)

Đinh Tân [DINH TAAN]

\*Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Nghia Binh Province; in early January 1985 he accompanied Truong Chinh, President of the Council of State, when the latter visited Nghia Binh Province. (HANOI MOI 15 Jan 85 p 4)

Lê Tân [LEE TAAN]

SRV Ambassador to Algeria; in January 1985 he accompanied Vo Nguyen Giap Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, when the latter visited Algeria from 6 to 13 February 1985. (HANOI MOI 20 Feb 85 p 4)

Ho Tè [HOOF TEES]

\*Vice Minister of Finance; on 10 March 1985, he was present at the signing of an agreement of financial cooperation between Vietnam and Laos. (NHAN DAN 12 Mar 85 p 4)

Ngô Thiết Thạch [NGO THIEETS THACHJ]

\*Vice Minister of Finance; on 10 March 1985 he was present at the signing of an agreement of financial cooperation between Vietnam and Laos. (NHAN DAN 12 Mar 85 p 4)

Ngô Thé Thach [NGOO THEES THACHJ]

\*Vice Minister of Finance; on 21 February 1985 he attended a meeting by the Guidance Committee for the first National Congress of Physical Education and Sports. (THE DUC THE THAO No 912, 26 Feb 85 p 1)

Đỗ Quang Thành [DOOX QUANG THANR]

\*Secretary of CPV Committee, Nghia Binh Province; he was with a group that welcomed Truong Chinh when he visited Nghia Binh in early January 1985. (HANOI MOI 15 Jan 85 p 4)

Bùi Quang Thành [BUIF QUANG THANHF], Colonel

His article "Innovations in Military Inductions in Thai Binh Province" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Jan 85 p 56)

Ngô Thiết Thach [NGO THIEETS THACHJ]

\*Assistant Minister of Finance; he was appointed a member of the all Vietnam Steering Committee for the first Physical Education and Sports Congress on January 1985. (HANOI MOI 26 Jan 85 p 1)

Hoàng Minh Thảo [HOANGF MINH THAOR] Lieutenant General

Director of the Senior Military Academy; on 9 March 1985 he attended a meeting to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Buon Ma Thuot in 1975. (NHAN DAN 10 Mar 85 p 1)

Hoàng Minh Thắng [HOANGF MINH THAWNGS]

\*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province; he reported to Truong-Chinh, Chairman of the Council of State, about his province when Truong-Chinh visited Quang Nam-Da Nang in January 1985. (NHAN DAN 16 Jan 85 p 4)

Phan Đức Thắng [PHAN DUWCS THAWNGS]

\*Head of the Product Quality Management and Metrology Department, Ministry of Home Trade; his article on the quality of consumer goods appeared in the cited source. (TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP 1 Feb 85 p 3)

Đặng Thị [DAWNGJ THIS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Chairman of the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation; on 4 January 1985 he accompanied Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers to go to Phnom Penh, Cambodia to attend the funeral of Chan Si, Chairman of the Minister of Cambodia. (HANOI MOI 5 Jan 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Đinh Thi [NGUYEENX DINHF THI], Writer

Secretary General of the Vietnam Writers Association; on 5, 6 March 1985 he made a report for the third conference of the Association of Vietnamese Writers when this group met in Da Nang. (VAN NGHE 2 Mar 85 p 2)

Hữu Thịnh [HUUWUX THINHR], Poet

Chairman of the Young Writers Group of the Vietnamese Writers Association; he was present at a conference of the Association in Da Nang on 5, 6 March 1985. (VAN NGHE 2 Mar 85 p 2)

Le Tho [LEE THOJ]

\*Consul General of the Consulate General of Vietnam in Laos; on 9 January 1985 he presented his letter of credentials to the Head of the Consular Affairs Department of Laos. (HANOI MOI 15 Jan 85 p 4)

Mai Chí Tho [MAI CHIS THOJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 26 January 1985 he attended a meeting when Pham Van Dong visited Ho Chi Minh City during the Lunar New Year. (HANOI MOI 26 Jan 85 p 1)

Trần Đinh Tho [TRAANF DINHF THOJ]

Principal of the Vietnam Advanced School of Fine Arts; on 25 January 1985 he attended the opening ceremony of an exhibit of sculpture works by a Soviet artist in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 27 Jan 85 p 4)

Lương Ngọc Toản [LUWONG NGOCJ TOANR]

Vice Minister of Education; on 19 February 1985 he was presented to Vo Nguyen Giap Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers when the latter returned to Hanoi after visiting Algeria. (HANOI MOI 21 Feb 85 p 1)

Đinh Văn Trâm [DINH VAWN TRAAM]

\*Trade Representative in Russia; on 19 January 1985 he attended the 10th Conference of Vietnam-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation in Vietnam. (HANOI MOI 23 Jan 85 p 1)

Bùi Mạnh Trung [BUIF MANHJ TRUNG]

\*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Hoan Kiem Ward; on 26 February 1985 he attended a meeting to commemorate "Doctor's Day" at Hoan Kiem Ward. (HANOI MOI 27 Feb 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Trung [NGUYEENX TRUNG]

\*Acting Director of Asia Department 2 (Laos, Cambodia, Indochina); on 17 January 1985 he was at the 10th Regular Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Laos-Cambodia-Vietnam in Ho Chi Minh City. (HANOI MOI 18 Jan 85 p 1)

Đỗ Tuệ [DOOX TUEES]

\*Director of the Communications and Transportation Service, Hoang Lien Son Province; his interview on the communications and transportation situation in his province appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 31 Jan 85 p 6)

Lê Xuân Tùng [LEE XUAAN TUNG]

Deputy Director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School; on 1 March 1985 he spoke at a graduation ceremony for 14 research students who received Academic Degree from the school. (NHAN DAN 4 Mar 85 p 4)

Đường Phước Tường [ZUWOWNG PHUWOWCS TUWOWNGF], deceased

Born in 1923 at Quang Nhan, Quang Dien District, Thua Thien Province; former Director of the School of Military Administration; Deputy Chief of Staff, 6th Military Region; former Member of the CPV Committee, Lam Dong Province; he died on 21 January 1985 at the Vietnamese-Soviet Hospital in Hanoi after a serious illness. (NHAN DAN 6 Feb 85 p 4)

Nguyễn Hải Văn [NGUYEENX HAIR VAAN]

Deputy Director of Sai Gon Giai Phong Printing Shop; recently he received a medal from Vu Mao, 1st Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union on the 30th anniversary of the newspaper DOI. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 1 Mar 85 p 3)

Nguyễn Vinh [NGUYEENX VINH]

Vice Minister of Building; on 19 January 1985 he attended the 10th Conference of the Vietnam-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. (HANOI MOI 23 Jan 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Vinh [NGUYEENX THIJ VINH], deceased

\*Former Member of the CPV; former Secretary of the CPV, Nam Dinh Province; former Secretary of the CPV, Hoa Binh Province; Member of the Executive Committee, Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; former Chairman of the Living Condition and Salary Committee, Chairman of the Financial Control Committee, retired; born in 1925 at Van Phuc village, Ha Dong District, Ha Son Binh Province, she died on 19 March 1985 at the age of 60 at the Vietnamese-Russian Friendship Hospital. (NHAN DAN 20 Apr 85 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Vinh [NGUYEENX VAWN VINHJ]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; recently he made Lunar New Years visits to subordinate agencies. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 31 Jan 85 p 2)

Đào Vũ [DAOF VUX]

Acting Editor-in-chief of the newspaper VĂN NGHE; he spoke at the third conference of the Association of Vietnamese Writers when this group met in Da Nang on 5, 6 March 1985. (VĂN NGHE 2 Mar 85 p 2)

Phong Vũ [PHONG VUX]

Deputy Head of the Inspection Committee of the CPV Committee, Hanoi Municipality; his article appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 1 Feb 85)

Đoàn Xoa [DOANF XOA]

Vice Chairman of the Federation of Arts and Letters, Quang Nam-Da Nang; on 5, 6 February 1985, he spoke at the third conference of the Association of Vietnamese Writers. (VĂN NGHE 2 Mar 85 p 2)

Đoàn Văn Xê [DOANF VAWN XEE]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; recently he made Lunar New Years visits to subordinate agencies. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 31 Jan 85 p 2)

Bùi Quý Xiêm [BUIF QUYS XIEEM]

Deputy Director of the Public Health Service, Hanoi; on 27 February 1985 he spoke at a ceremony to commemorate the 30th anniversary of "Vietnamese Doctors' Day." (HANOI MOI 28 Feb 85 p 1)

Đỗ Ngọc Xuân [DAAUJ NGOCJ XUAAN]

Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission, \*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 19 January 1985 he attended the 10th Conference of the Vietnam-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. (HANOI MOI 23 Jan 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Trọng Xuân [NGUYEENX TRONGJ XUAAN]

Director of the Publication Department, Ministry of Culture and Information; on 4 January 1985 he attended a meeting to celebrate the inauguration of the newspaper TUOI TRE THU DO. (HANOI MOI 5 Jan 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Yến [NGUYEENX THIJ YEENS]

\*Member of the Economic, Social and Budget Committee of the National Assembly; on 16 March 1985, she was in a group that accompanied Chairman of National Assembly Nguyễn Huu Tho on a tour to visit some European and South American countries. (NHAN DAN 17 Mar 85 p 1)

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